OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Delhi Demands A Corporation

NEED OF STATE CONTROL FOR EFFICIENCY

Work On Bhakra Dam Makes Good Headway

OLD Delhi has re-started its agitation for a Municipal Corporation. This time it is not the Government of India, but the State Government of Delhi, which is accused of its unwillingness to part with power.

From the rate-payers' viewpoint also, the State Government should be blamed for tolerating the cesspool, called the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi. It should have been smashed when the Delhi State Ministry was ushered in. There are definite reasons for its abolition. Firstly, the original intention of the Government of India was to install a Municipal Corporation for Delhi, excluding New Delhi and to arm it with certain additional powers. Subsequently, the Government of India decided to install responsible Ministries with limited powers in all the Part C States, including Delhi State. The presumption should be that the new legislature in Delhi was to perform Municipal functions, in addition to Legislative functions. Such a procedure would be both economical and more efficient. The Delhi State Legislature having the representatives of all the local bodies, will be the best medium for coordination. There is a considerable support to this point of view, except, course, amongst the members of the Municipal Committee.

PECULIAR PROBLEMS

Delhi has some peculiar problems of its own. Delhi's water supply and sewage are controlled by a statutory board. Another statutory board controls Delhi's Electric Supply and a third board controls Delhi's Motor Transport. Development is controlled by an Improvement Trust.

The control of hospitals is vested in the State Government. The Municipal Committee's jurisdiction is, therefore, confined to sanitation, education, hackney carriages, and building operations. It buys filtered water from the Water Board and sells it to the public.

Its achievements are monumental. The sanitation has been a bye-word and one wonders why people do not revolt against the conditions in which they are made to live or why more people do not die.

Delhi also enjoys a place of pride, so far asthe incidence of tuberculosis is concerned, apropos Education it should be purgatory for the students to ay for long hours in the modern version of 'black holes' Calcutta. There is much lk of improving the service nditions of the school teachers. This is a very welcome ve. But teachers in Delhi e become money-making chines. Almost every teacher as private tuitions, in some s as many as a dozen. They n from place to place to impart knowledge, if they possess it themselves. And in almost every case, only those students who employ their teachers pass their examinations. The poor students have the consolation that they also learn who only stand and watch.

VOTE BARGAINS

Delhi has been a vast slum, thanks to the elected members of its Municipal Committee. There are building bye-laws, which are honoured in their breach.

Every week meetings are held, when bargains are struck amongst members; you pass my building cases, and I will pass yours.

Votes are cast to approve plans of buildings, which could never stand the test of any code of civilized sanitation.

The administration of the Municipal Committee has been reeking with corruption for years. What is needed more than the Municipal Corporation is a thorough enquiry in the Municipal Administration itself. A periodical enquiry is a 'sine qua non' of good administration. In its almost eighty years existence, there has, however, been no enquiry into the administration of Old Delhi.

SIMON'S ADVICE

That the Municipal bodies were autonomous bodies and should be free from the direction, supervision and control of the Government lacks substance. The Report of the Simon Commission could be quoted with advantage on this point. The Commission said:

"Another grave error in our judgment was the failure to realise the need for control by Provincial Governments over local self-Governing authorities. The Provincial Governments endeavoured to carry out in its fullest implications the formula laid down by in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report that there should be 'the largest possible independence for them of outside control'. As a matter of fact the present state of efficiency of local government services and administration in Great Britain has been largely due to an ever-increasing pressuse by the Central Government.

By numerous administrative devices, by inspection, by audit, by giving of grants on conditions ensuring efficiency and by an insistence on standards of competence in the Municipal staff, the Local Government Board and its successor. the Ministry of Health have steadily raised the standards of administration in all local authorities.

"Indeed the history of local government in Great Britain during the 19th Century might be from one angle as the steady invasion by the Central Government of a sphere formerly left entirely to local authorities. No picture of British local self-government could be more false than that which depicts the local authorities as enjoying the largest possible independence of outside control."

EFFICIENCY TEST

Local bodies are described as the nurseries of Parliamentary institutions. No nursery can flourish without a good and efficient school teacher. The State Governments are those teachers. The Municipal administration in Delhi is incapable of any improvement, unless the State Ministry takes courage in both its hands and enforces the British efficiency tests on it. Unless the Municipal administration were taken over by it, the Delhi State Ministry should give grants to the local bodies "on conditions of ensuring efficiency and on an insistence on standards of competence in Municipal staff."

BHAKRA DAM

The work on the diversion tunnels of the Bhakra Dam is in full swing and the work of cutting the rocks is about 80 per cent complete in the left tunnel and about 50 per cent in the right tunnel. The work of concreting is an intricate job and has to be executed with special types of gantries and other equipment. It is being pushed on.

Rail and road communications from Nangal to the Bhakra Dam site have been completed. The work on construction of muck roads which are a preliminary to prepare the foundations of the dam is in hand. The river will be diverted after the completion of the tunnels. The work on the specification drawings has been completed and that on the detailed designs has been taken in hand. The services of a Chief-Designs Supervisor from United States have been obtained for the purpose and the Designs Office has been set up at Nangal.

The work on the Nangal Dam is practically complete except for the gates and gearings. The work on the Nangal canal is also being pushed on. The total quantity of earth-work involved is about 65 crores cubic feet out of which about 42 crores have been completed. Of the balance about 20 crores cubic feet have to be done by machinery and is in hand. The cross drainage works and lining are anticipated to be completed in accordance with the programme. The work on the power houses is being pushed on. On Power House No. 1 the foundations and concreting is practi-

(Continued On Page 11 Col. 5)

Dancing Hima

Hima Kesargodi, the well-known Indian dancer, who opened a two-weeks season in London, met Mr. B. G. Kher. India's High Commissioner.

Indians In Britain

Pethick-Lawrence Welcomes Kher

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON (By Air).

This week we had a large and impressive gathering of Indians. Hundreds of men and women gathered in Caxton Hall to hear the first public speech of Mr. B. G. Kher, the new High Commissioner. The function was organised by India League, which had played a memorable part in India's struggle for freedom. It was founded by Mrs. Annie Besant and enjoyed the support of men like the late Sir Stafford Cripps and Harold Laski. But, Mr. Krishna Menon, who until recently was the High Commissioner of India, as Mr. Kher said, "was the life and soul of the organisation." India has won freedom, but in the opinion of Mr. Kher, the work of India League is not over. "We know," he said, "there are still a number of problems, besides domestic, particularly in the matter of far wider issues that are agitating the whole world today. In the interests of those principles, in the interest of opposing colonialism and racialism, and in order to fight the very ugly spirit that we witness in countries like South Africa and other places, it is very necessary that a body like the India League, must work for with a will.

Indo-British Understanding

No purple patches marked the speech of Mr. Kher. There were no fiery and flaming phrases. It was a straight speech in harmony with the simple personality of the new High Commissioner. But his manner left no doubt in the minds of the audience about his determination to serve the cause of India to the best of his ability.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, extending to Mr. Kher a great welcome on behalf of Englishmen, said he hoped the new High Commissioner would have courage, determination and charity to the difference of opinion which might exist on certain issues between him and the people of Britain.

There is little doubt that Mr. Kher will extend to Britain the greatest measure of understanding. But friendship is not one-way traffic. If the friendship between India and Britain is to grow, it must rest on mutual understanding and respect. It would be dangerous to take this friendship for granted. It will have to be continuously cultivated. This friendship is necessary not only in the interest of either Britain or India, but of all mankind. Together, as Mr. Menon said, the two countries, which represent in two different parts of the world a great and continuous civilization going into millenia, have tasks to perform in the service of mankind, so that the race may rise in the future fullness of its glory".

A new civilization is in the throes of its birth, where every fabric, every institution, every idea is open to challenge, where the wisdom and courage of the people are required more than ever today. "At this moment" said Mr. Menon, "Indians in Britain will look to the new High Commissioner for inspiration and leadership. Equally the Englishman will look to him for guidance and friendship."

The plans of Mr. Menon are not known even to his very intimate friends. But it is generally believed that he would start a journal to advance the cause of human relations.

Meeting Diplomats

Mr. B. G. Kher has spent the first two weeks of his office in knowing India House and its working. Today he made a tour of the vast building and chatted with the staff. He has already met several ministers of the Queen's Government and conferred with the diplomats of different countries. Several leading citizens have already called on the High Commissioner and acquainted him with their problems. This week the High Commissioner meets the British Press.

Mrs. Kher is also throwing a party to the women of this country. One of the most charming visitors Mr. Kher had this week was Hima Kesarkodi, who has just returned from a successful dancing tour of Europe, including Yugoslavia.

Hima Meets Kher

"Tell me everything about your tour", said Mr. Kher to Hima Kesarkodi and Hima recited her story with the charm that is especially her own. There is rythm not only in her hands and feet, but also in her lips. It is no wonder the people of Yugoslavia went crazy about her. They wanted her to remain in their country for at least one year. Mr. Kher was delighted with her story and offered to help her in any way he could. Hima has now left London on a tour of Britain. Later she goes back to the Continent and expects to leave for India in November. She has to be in Indonesia on December 1. Wherever Hima goes she dances, and dancing she wins friendship for India—a friendship based on the admiration of India's culture.

Indian Editors

The Indian Journalists' Association gave a tea party at the India Club in honour of Indian editors now in this country. The talk over cups of tea was about Indian Press Commission. Mr. C. R. Srinivasan told the journalists that the Government of India was in earnest about setting up at Press Commission. The question would be further discussed when the editors returned to India. Mr. C. R. Srinivasan left today for India.

Mr. K. Srinivasan will leave after a week, and Mr. Devadas Gandhi after a fortnight. Mr. Gandhi lost his way, and so could not be present at the function in time. Mr. Cama did not attend, as he had a date with his doctor. Mr. Cama had a long chat with the High Commissioner who had invited him to a luncheon. The Council of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society is making arrangement to hold a dinner on October 3 to celebrate the jubilee of the Society. Important Government officials and businessmen will be invited to the dinner.

LIESURE V. WORK

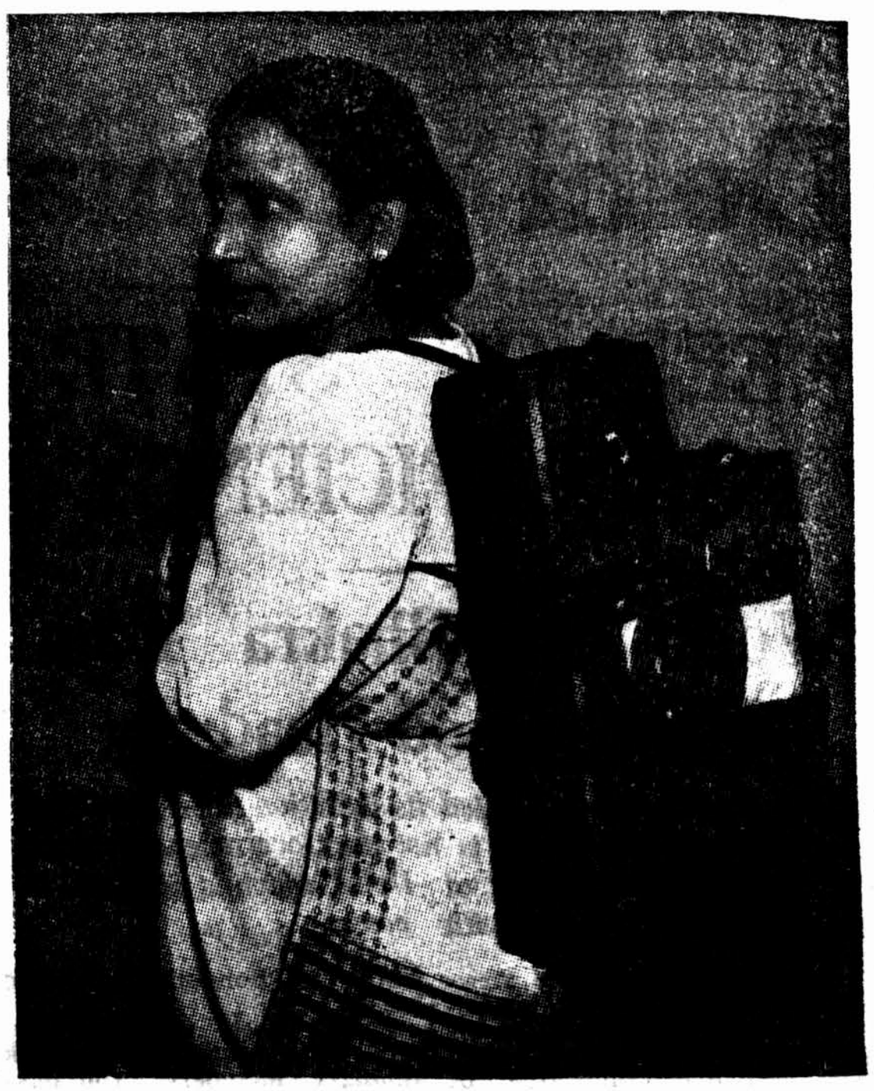
"As I see it, the happy people are those whose work is the centre of their lives; the unhappy ones are those who push it to one side and try to make their leisure the centre of their lives. Writers, I know, are fortunate; for it's easy to make writing the centre of your life, even if you are only a very humble writer. Speaking humbly, and speaking for myself, I think I have been very fortunate."

DILYS POWELL, well-known film critic, in BBC talk.

The International Conference of Social Work will meet in Madras next December, when eminent social scientists and noted economists like Lord Beveridge will attend the session. Western nations through their social workers, thinkers and technicians can play a useful and epoch-making role in the regeneration of Asian economy, life and labour and help the onward march

FROM DISTRESS TO WELFARE ECONOMY

Asia Is A Challenge To Social Scientists



With kits containing essential instruments, medicines, and other materials, supplied by the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, 2,000 midwives in Asian and Latin American countries for the first time have equipment for modern midwifery practice.

BY JAL F. BULSARA

THIS century, in spite of all the tragedy it has brought, might eventually go down in history as the century of human welfare. For never before has the world exhibited such a widespread interest in the inauguration and expansion of social services. It is particularly marked in the East—in the numerous countries of the areas known as the South, Southeast, and Far Eastern Asia—a region assuming an increasingly important role in geopolitics in view of the vast populations that inhabit it and the mineral, botanical economic, and other resources it commands. There, a new enthusiasm for general well-being has expressed itself in a rapid enactment of legislation, much of which may have to remain a long time on the statute books without implementation for lack of adequate national resources, trained personnel, and training facilities.

The idea of man as master of his own destiny and of peoples being the architects of their own fortunes dawned somewhat earlier in the colder regions of the world than it has in the languorous, tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Consequently, a wide gulf exists today between the social, economic, and cultural status and development of the nations of Western Europe and North America and those of the underdeveloped regions of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and South America. But the growing acceptance of the concept of universal social justice and equality of opportunity by the peoples of the world, along with the known methods and techniques for social amelioration developed in the West, warrant a belief that, given opportunities and assistance, peoples of the underdeveloped regions of the world can hope to attain comparatively higher standards of living and well-being in a relatively short period of time.

MORE THAN HALF THE POPULATION

The countries and territories lying between Pakistan in the west and Japan in the east, have a population of approximately 1,178,000,000 out of a total world population of 2,378,000,000. It is impossible to generalize about the socio-economic and cultural conditions of such a vast population, as standards of development vary substantially from country to country. But they are all low in comparison with the West.

Thus, the per capita income is about $27 a year in China, $30 in Indonesia, $44 in the Philippines, $57 in India, $67 in Ceylon, and $100 in Japan as against $600 to $800 in Western European countries and $1,269 in the United States. The food supply varies from an average of 1,570 calories a day per person in India and 2,020 calories in Thailand to over 3,000 calories in some parts of Western Europe and in North America.

There is a wide variation among these countries in the percentage of their populations that can read and write. Japan leads, as it does in many other spheres, with a literacy percentage of 98.5 of the population of school-age and over. Ceylon and the Philippines come next with between 40 and 50 per cent of the populace literate. Burma has a literacy percentage of about 35. On the other hand, in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and perhaps China and Indo-China, hardly 15 per cent of the people old enough to read and write can do so.

HIGH INCIDENCE OF DEATH

Except for Japan, these countries all lack reliable statistical data in the social, vital, and health fields. The little data available show however, that the people suffer from a very high incidence of disease and death. Annual death rates range from 11.6 per thousand population in Japan, 13.02 in the Philippines, 13.2 in Ceylon, 16.4 in Malaya, and 17.1 in India, to over 25 in China, the Indo-Chinese Union, and some of the other countries. The infant mortality rate, which always reflects the quality of public health services, varies from 60.3 per thousand live births in Japan, 89 in Malaya, 92 in Ceylon, 114 in the Philippines to 131 in India, and up to 200 in China, Indonesia, the Associated States of the Indo-Chinese Union, and elsewhere.

On the other hand, in Western Europe and North America death rates range from 8 to 10 per thousand and infant mortality rates from 25 to 40 per thousand live births. Similarly, while life expectancy at birth is as low as 26 years in India and China and 46 in Japan, it ranges between 65 and 68 in European and North American countries, Australia, and New Zealand.

As if to compensate for the high incidence of disease and death in the Eastern countries, life there is prolific. Although some countries of the region, such as Ceylon, Japan, the Philippines, and Singapore have brought down their infant mortality rates within the last forty years from as high as 300 to 500 per thousand live births to as low as 60 to 90, human fecundity has not undergone a proportionate reduction. Birth rates range from 25 to 35 per thousand population. In certain sections they rise as high as 40 to 45.

Production of food has not kept pace with this rising population. On the contrary, it has proportionately receded in the war and postwar years. In the last decade the population of this region increased by a little over 10 per cent while food production increased no more than 4 percent.

Some countries like Burma and the Indo-Chinese Union, which used to be the exporting granaries of Asia, actually produced much less than their prewar output, owing to disturbed political conditions.

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

The homogeneity of cultural outlook that one finds in European countries is not easily discernible within these Asian lands, whose peoples are compartmentalized into classes by economic, cultural, and linguistic barriers. There are more than 600 languages and dialects in this part of the globe, with English serving as very limited medium of intercommunication.

The postwar period has brought the establishment of ministries of social affairs, public welfare, or social services in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and the Associated States of the Indo-Chinese Union—Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam. In other places—Ceylon, Hong Kong, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, and Thailand—departments of social welfare have been created independently or under the ministries of health, education, or the interior. In India and Pakistan various social services are administered by departments in the ministries of health, education, home affairs, law, and labour. In all these countries more and more voluntary organizations are also springing up to organize and undertake various types of social services.

In this vast region social work, still in an incipient stage, is not so systematized or crystalized in its concepts or perspective as in many western countries. Social thought in the area is still in flux and in the process of scientific formulation. Perhaps a continuously evolving process is an inevitable factor in all social work because of its very nature—an attempt to meet contemporaneous needs and fulfill objectives of individual and group well-being according to the cultural stage of society. The types of services and trends of policy that have evolved in some of these countries may be glimpsed in the brief resumes on page 60 of this magazine. Even such a birds-eye view points up certain common needs not only in respect to people and their problems but also in regard to personnel, methods, techniques, and equipment.

FEW SCHOOLS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

Except for China, about which little is known today, there are only 8 schools of social work in the entire region, and these are in three countries: India, Indonesia, and Japan. Prewar China had 10.

Except for some departments of social science in a few universities in China and Japan, there were no university departments or schools of social work in any of the Asian countries until five years ago, save a solitary institution in Bombay founded about thirteen years ago by the famous industrial and philanthropic House of Tatas, originally the Sir Dorabji Tata School of Social Work, now the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

The need for professionally trained personnel is now well recognized by both western and eastern countries because of the various types of technical skill required for tackling the social problems in urban and rural areas. Therefore the necessity for expanding facilities for training social workers at elementary, intermediate, and higher levels cannot be too strongly emphasized.

But it is also important to continue to tap the great reservoir of volunteer social workers from all classes of society. Moreover, facilities must be multiplied as fast as our resources will permit for the intensive short term training of such volunteers and of persons already carrying social welfare responsibilities either in governmental or private welfare institutions.

Few texts and little sociological literature are so far available for students of regional social work. Therefore, they have to depend upon their own observations of local problems, while reading textbooks and other literature very largely based on facts and problems observed in the West, and often remote from the language and experience of the Orient. A much greater effort will have to be made to carry on social research into local and indigenous conditions and problems and to interpret the findings in locally intelligible languages. It will also be important to translate worthwhile regional literature into English, the acceptable 'lingua franca' of the region.

BIG BATTLE FOR AMELIORATION

Asia offers an almost unprecedentedly virgin field for research into social work and problems of interest to both Eastern and Western social workers who wish to make a substantial contribution to social thinking and social field work. Because many problems are common to the region, the research, experience, and solutions evolved in one country may be of great help to others.

Social workers realize that unless the urge for amelioration arises from within the individual himself there is not much that can be done to rehabilitate him. The same principle applies to groups and communities.

No amount of spoon-feeding, pouring in outside help or foisting on of advice, guidance, or innovation, will raise the level of living of a rural or urban community unless the desire for change or improvement is felt by the community itself or its principal spokesmen, and unless the activity for bringing it about meets with their approval.

If self-help is carefully fostered, part of the battle for amelioration is won and the remaining efforts will be less costly and more fruitful.

FROM DISTRESS TO WELFARE ECONOMY

The need for developing self-help techniques in local groups in the underdeveloped regions of the world is important also because of the slender central or state resources available. Furthermore, the principle of decentralization and local self-government develops a sense of responsibility and brings out the local initiative necessary in a society tending toward the democratic way of life.

When social problems loom large on the horizon, the tendency among politicians often is to treat the symptoms rather than the root causes. It may be easy to arrest beggars and lock them up, but it is not easy to arrest the causes that lead to mendicancy or destitution, which may be either personal or social. The preventive method of handling social disease is more scientific, more effective and therefore more economical in the long run than palliative measures, and social workers should give it much greater attention than they have done so far.

DO NOT TREAT SYMPTOMS BUT GO TO ROOT CAUSES

Little will come of the efforts of social workers in spite of measures taken on a vast scale, so long as the population of Asia grows at the rate of over one per cent a year. Computations show that if Asia's present rate of increase continues unchecked, in the next 100 years her population will be 7,000,000,000. India and Pakistan will contain 2,500,000,000 people, in an average population density of more than 800 persons per square mile.

Social workers in the East must grasp the fact that they are up against a more fundamental problem than the mere awakening of the social conscience. A current lack of resources makes the economic development of the countries of prime importance. Only thus can the region be transformed from a Distress Economy into a Welfare Economy. Social workers will have to realize that the development of social services must bear a relation to the development of economic resources and that the people will have to be awakened to the importance of greater production. A larger and increasing volume of national wealth must become available for distribution while all uneconomic or wasteful expenditures will have to be cut down.

Western nations, through their social workers, thinkers, and technicians, can play a useful and epoch-making role in this regeneration of Asian economy, life, and labour, by timely guidance, collaboration and genuine altruistic assistance. This may, to some extent, bring about a closer and more cordial relationship and understanding between the peoples of the two hemispheres.

—"THE SURVEY".

PERIL IN PLASTIC EYEGLASS FRAMES

Eyeglass frames made plastic often are inflammab Drs. Paul Van Portfliet ar F. Bruce Fralick of the University of Michigan warn. They tested 30 plastic frame samples and found all could be ignited. Twenty-six were considered dangerous. The doctors cited a case in which a woman was fatally burned when her plastic frames caught fire while she was attempting to light a cigarette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Malaya Forges New 'Sarvodaya'

"RIDA" PLAN TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

By CHARLES GAMBA

FOR many years the Malay peasant has suffered from a number of disabilities vis-a-vis the other ethnic groups within the Federation. In the economic field he has been faced with those problems which are still common to all Asian primary producers, while in other spheres—in trade and commerce—the financial leadership and power have aggregated in the hands of non-Malays.

Today—if one assumes that the "emergency" will eventually cease—there is a faint hope that these difficulties, obstacles and disabilities may be counteracted to an increasing extent by the recently created Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA). RIDA is the brain-child of Dato Onn bin Jaffar the present Member for Home Affairs in the Federal Government. The Authority became a living institution after a number of discussions sponsored by the Commissioner General for Malaya. It is understood that a good deal of bargaining took place and a number of citizenship boons were exchanged for the improved economic status of the Malays. Those attending the discussions were Chinese, Indian, Malay and European leading political personalities. It may nevertheless be added that the Federal Government—according to the views of the Chinese and Indian groups—is showing too much favour to the Malays while not satisfying the aspirations of the other ethnic communities as to their Federal citizenship status. This is an involved question—both political and economic—indissolubly related to the problem of communalism. Here one simply wishes to mention the existence of this background to any friction between the three Asian groups just mentioned.

Objectives

According to official pronouncements, RIDA is an instrument designed to utilise the services and resources of governmental departments as well as those of all ethnic groups—but particularly those of the Malay villager. Initially "it was hoped that the mistrust of the Malays towards non-Malays could be overcome and the task of building a united nation would be made to that extent easier." How far this aim has been achieved cannot as yet be said.

With its slogan of "self-help" RIDA finds its original impetus in the kampong. The village people are expected to formulate their own development plans via the kampong Development Boards. The penghulus and ketua-kampong—the traditional village leaders—then represent the people at these meetings and discuss all matters with the local RIDA official. Through what is considered in some quarters as a top-heavy administrative machinery, suggestions reach the executive in Kuala Lumpur and decisions percolate back to various villages.

On the other hand, with the present inexperience of both the villagers and leaders it is difficult to see how greater decentralisation would be possible. Nevertheless, this is intended to take place at some future time.

The two main functions of Rida are to plan and execute specific schemes for rural economic development and to organise the rural population for economic and social betterment. The participation of the producer in the processing and marketing of the crops is considered to be one of the principal aims of the Authority.

It must be understood that the most important economic unit in Malaya is not the European planter nor the Indian and Chinese trader and merchant, but the Malay smallholder. He works on an area often varying in size from three to ten acres—the official definition includes small-holdings up to a hundred acres. Since he began producing rubber, the Malay grower has been prevented by policies—from his viewpoint—economically unsound, to achieve a higher standard of living. For Instance officially or covertly he has found it most difficult to obtain permission to plant new areas of land under rubber. Or, the terms of trade have been against him when he has attempted to market rice and other crops. Finally, he has been exploited by the other groups and made to pay the price of ill-conceived one-sided schemes—as in the case of the share certificates of 1939-'40.

Rida's Role

The Malay villager has quite often voiced his dissatisfaction with the lack of contact between the kampong and the Government. Furthermore, the ketua and the penghulu have become ever more involved in red tape and form-filling and less concerned with the live issues within their own areas. In other words, they have lost contact with their people and their traditional authority has thereby suffered.

RIDA intends to help in the reorganisation of village administration by training the village leaders to be effective officials within the environment which is no longer static.

By so doing it hopes to make the villages more vocal but in the sense of educating them, and their leaders, to become more modern and efficient units within the entire Federal structure. An improved village administration will undoubtedly help to solve many of the small-holders' problems which range from the difficulty of obtaining short-term credit to inability to carry on under the existing rising costs.

A block vote of 5 million Straits dollars was granted in 1951, and repeated in 1952, to provide for RIDA purpose. While this Authority, for the while, gives preference to co-operatives when granting loans, it nevertheless has already taken steps to help on a wider scale. Loans have been given to States within the Federation—for instance, to Kelantan, to build bridges at Pulau Pisang and Pagar Raja. The Department of Co-operative Development, which functions in conjunction with, as well as independently of RIDA, has offered small loans to individual small-holders. In this case the necessary finance has been raised within the farming group itself. This is also another way of solving the problem of credit needed by the paddy grower to carry him over from one season to the next.

Training

Much more still has to be done but the "emergency" does not allow for the shift of skilled administrative personnel from certain branches of the Malay Civil Service to the help of RIDA. On the other hand, inter-State jealousies and rivalries to a certain extent hamper the functions of the Authority. At the end of 1951, of 430,000 Straits dollars allowed to the States, not one dollar had been expended since the States were unable to present schemes sufficiently reasonable to be put into operation.

Nevertheless, RIDA is making progress—even if at a very slow rate. It's help has already borne fruit.

Last December a number of penghulus and ketua-kampong completed an eleven-day training course during which they received general instruction on improved methods of crop-planting and husbandry.

They were also shown labour-saving equipment in action, such as ploughs and harrows. Special small tractos have also been bought and rented by the Authority to paddy planters to work their land. Rubber small-holders will eventually be helped with capital for re-planting new trees, while other schemes include developments in animal husbandry, fisheries, industry, transport and communication.

Projects Approved

The RIDA development programme, as already mentioned, is based on the principle of self-help which means that the villager is expected to contribute in free labour, materials or cash towards a project initiated with funds from the Authority.

Already 167 projects have been approved. Of these, 41 are in actual operation. As against RIDA's own expenditure of about 87,000 Straits dollars one can place 122,000 Straits dollars contributed through self-help.

In conclusion, once RIDA has become fully effective it may be one of the most successful instruments yet devised by which to raise the standard of living of the Malays. The point that it was created locally by individuals has far greater importance than many people would think. The RIDA plan is not involved nor flamboyant — it does not introduce any of those cliches with which Western plans are overburdened. Unlike these it is already working without bringing in the question of expatriated personnel and foreign profits. Thus, in this part of the world, it has a far greater chance to succeed than any Western-inspired blue-print. It does not immediately create in the mind of the individual the query: "... it is Western-inspired ... What will it cost me?"

Is It Political?

The Authority is nevertheless still weak. Locally, some people think of it as a potential source of strength to Dato Onn's fight for leadership on the Malayan political stage. This might or might not be true. A Malaya leader is definitely needed and if the co-operation of the kampong people can be obtained to strengthen Dato Onn's hand — why not?

The Dato is far more clear-sighted than his opponents within, the Sultan's group, on the one hand and UMNO, on the other, give him credit for. He might be wealthy in his own right but certainly he has never trafficked in opium or women and his private life is beyond reproach.

Organisation in Malaya is badly needed at the lower levels of urban labour and the kampong people. The standards of living are definitely higher than anywhere else in Asia, but still compare most unfavourably with those of the West.

RIDA is a far more practical scheme than any developed at the present moment in Asia by Asians or Westerners. Through it, eventually, standards of living will be raised, education expanded and exploitation reduced.

The political nexus — be it existing or potential — is of minor importance. No single Asian movement, whatever its character, can today be severed from the political aspirations of the people. But the kampong people think first in terms of their ever-present problem of economic security. RIDA is created to hasten its solution.—N.N.F.

LEADER BRIEFS HIS PILOTS

The strike leader of a 'Hornet' Squadron at a North Malayan airfield briefing his pilots before taking off on an airstrike against bandit targets. Left to Right:— Sgt. I. Cheesewright of Pantefract, Yorkshire; F. Lieut. G. N. Allardyce of County Down; Strike Leader F/o. J. F. F. Lumsden of Edinburgh and P/O. D. A. Caris of Cambridge.

DATO ONN'S FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP

A 'Hornet' For An Air Strike

The scene as aircrews work on bombing up 'Hornet' aircraft prior to a strike in South Kedah against the Malayan Bandits—after a tropical rainstorm.

Guerilla With Handgrenade

A 35-year-old Chinese guerilla Ngan Sam was captured in Bentong Pahang. He was armed with a handgrenade.

Last Look Round

INDIANS are glad that during the last few days some understanding, acceptable to both parties, has been reached between the leaders of Kashmir and those at the head of the Government of India.

The necessity for a definite understanding arose out of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly's decision to have a state flag, independent of any consultation with the Government of India; the declaration of the state as a republic and the abolition of the hereditary rule in the state, i.e., declaring that the head of the state should be an elected person.

After some delay, the leaders of Kashmir came to Delhi and held talks with Shri. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and other ministers of the Central Government, and according to reports agreement was reached on the points at issue. So far it is good news.

But according to Sardar Mohindra Singh, an old associate of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Prime Minister of Kashmir, and an ex-member of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, there is a story behind the idea of an independent Kashmir. Last year some time in January Sir Godfrey Davis, retired Chief Judge of the Sind Chief Court, addressed the East India Association and the Overseas League in London. Sir Godfrey said: "Kashmir with the blessings of her two great neighbours and with their active help and encouragement should be permitted to claim for herself a sovereign status. This should not apply, in her own interest, to Foreign Relations and Defence, which should be the final responsibility of India and Pakistan under the aegis of the United Nations. As it is not possible to hold a fair plebiscite, no plebiscite should be held. As the new boundaries cannot be defined, old boundaries should remain and the state of Jammu and Kashmir under a constitutional government should enter into separate treaties with India and Pakistan."

Continuing Sir Godfrey said: "It may be necessary to regard the present Government of Sheikh Abdullah as the nucleus of a provisional government which, with the mutual consent of India and Pakistan, can be gradually enlarged in its constitution, in its territories and in its jurisdiction to cover what was before the partition of 1947 the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Perhaps it may be the Kashmiri's destiny to lead the subcontinent along the path of unity and co-operation and there may be emblazoned on the banner of Free Kashmir the noblest of all greetings—"Peace be with you."

Sardar Mohindra Singh is reported to have submitted a memorandum to the President of India divulging the suggestions of Sir Godfrey Davis.

Now even taking into consideration the fact that the Kashmir leaders have come to some acceptable agreement with the Government of India, the decisions of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly smack of having accepted the suggestions of Sir Godfrey Davis. Kashmir has now its own flag. Kashmir has decided to have an elected head at the helm of the state, WITHOUT CONSULTING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Kashmir has declared itself a republic. Kashmir's defence cost is borne by the Government of India on the Sheikh Abdullah's side of the territory; and that of Azad Kashmir is probably borne by the Pakistan Government. And U. N. is supervising the whole. Foreign Relations, of course, are a charge on India, by the fact of the original accession and one of the terms thereof. It is very hard to believe that Sir Godfrey's suggestions have not been acted upon. Probably Sheikh Abdullah's mind also subconsciously might be thinking along the same lines! Who knows? However it is a consolation that before Sheikh Abdullah reached Delhi for the latest negotiations or talks Sardar Mohindra Singh's memorandum was submitted and must have reached the President of India.

Azad Kashmir

ACCORDING to a Northern India daily, group rivalries in Azad Kashmir seem to have been at their peak recently. A report last week from Srinagar said that Moulvi Yusuf Shah, erstwhile Head of the Azad Kashmir Government, was poisoned by one of his close associates in the Azad Kashmir area. "The plot was detected after the poison had actually been administered," says the report. The Moulvi saheb was forthwith removed to a hospital in Rawalpindi. Yusuf Shah is stated to be out of danger now.

According to the paper, the incident is being interpreted in Srinagar as a deep-laid conspiracy to exterminate Kashmiri-speaking Muslims from Azad Kashmir.

Pakistan was brought into existence because of the two-nation theory based on the suspicion of the Hindu brethern with whom the Muslims have lived for centuries. In the modern age under a secular democratic Government where every individual, to whatsoever community he belongs, is assured equal rights, there is very little and there was very little cause for the grouse against the Hindus. But some overzealous leaders set out the premises of the two-nation theory and wanted to carve out the Islamic state of Pakistan. They have it now. But their suspicion and intolerance were not against the Hindus only. Recently there have been demonstrations in Lahore and Karachi against Quadians to which sect Sir Md. Zafrullah belongs. Sir Mahommad is the Foreign Minister of Pakistan; he has been the mouthpiece of Pakistan in putting her case before the United Nations, WITHOUT VERACITY especially on the issue of aggression by Pakistan, which was lashed by Sir Owen Dixon, whom the U.N. sent for an enquiry. Sir Md. Zafrullah has not merely worked for Pakistan but even prevaricated on behalf of the Islamic state. Pakistan should be certainly proud of having such a great (?) advocate in him. But Pakistani Muslims cannot tolerate Quadianis. So Zafrulla's sack is demanded by the faithful, who consider the Quadianis as semi-Kaffirs.

One should not wonder if there is similar intolerance against the Kashmiri-speaking Muslims like Moulvi Yusuf Shah, whose tribe was not spared by the "faithful" raiders, when they launched aggression against Kashmir.

Miracles

MIRACLES do not seem to have been a speciality of either the Biblical age or the times of the epics. Even a Nobel Prize-winning scientist like Alexis Carrel believed in the authenticity of the Saint Bernodette episode. Science may not be able to explain it.

According to a local daily some miracle happened at a house on Cadell Road in this city recently. It was the day of Ashadhi Ekadashi, which is considered to be a holy-day amongst Hindus. In that house there was a picture of Shankar— a Hindu god — and Parvati, his consort. For many years the residents of the house have been 'worshipping' the picture. On that particular day at 7.45 a.m. from the knotted hair of Shankar in the picture milk began to flow. It continued flowing till 10 a.m., according to the report. And also it is said that Shankar's eyes began to wink. The owner on seeing this called his neighbours and showed the phenomenon to them. Of course, after this there was a stream of people coming to have a look at the miracle with offerings of flowers, fruits, etc.

For one thing, according to orthodox conception, the gods of Hindu mythology are supposed to be 'a-nimishas', i.e., their eyes do not wink. However, supposing that the god in the picture took it into his head to behave like humans and went on opening and closing his eyes for the benefit of his devotees? Who knows? But Shankar is supposed to have three

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

The Welfare Scene

EVERY year some time or the other during the monsoons, Bombay City gets inundated with the heavy downpours — streets are flooded, the water enters the homes and hearths of many unfortunate victims and the climax is reached when a few buildings, old and tottering, collapse unceremoniously.

On such tragedy occurred last week when old man rain claimed a hat trick — reducing three buildings into a heap of damp debris. No less than sixty persons were trapped in one of them and had to be rescued by the Fire Brigade, luckily the occupants of the two others hurried out for safety in good time. It is indeed extremely fortunate that there were no fatal casualties. All the same, this does not exonerate the appropriate department of the Municipality of utter negligence in the discharge of their duties. The City is seething with dilapidated buildings specially in the central area, which also happens to be the most thickly populated.

NEED OF ENQUIRY

I understand there is a regular machinery for periodic inspection of houses and for declaring unfit those that are not safe for human habitation. We would, therefore, like to know on what basis this inspection is carried out and why was it not possible to detect these defective tenements prior to the disaster. It reflects sadly on the Municipal administration that its inspectorate staff should allow so much scope for doubting their efficiency, if not integrity. The Market Inspectors are unable to enforce hygienic conditions in Municipal markets, the housing inspectorate cannot detect patent flaws in old buildings before it is too late and the attendance officers are unable to keep track of truants; in every department of their activity there is immense scope for improvement and better management. However, the only department which seems to be doing good work is presumably the one dealing with tax collection! I do hope some of our corporators, who have time and leisure to ponder over these questions will demand an inquiry into these house collapses.

I understand that about thirty per cent of the 60,000 buildings in Bombay are more than half a century old, having been built some time in the last century. Unfortunately, not all of these are sturdy enough to bear the heavy weight of growing numbers. The landlords who feel martyrs at the altar of low rents are particularly allergic to repairs as long as they can possibly manage it. It will be interesting to find out what a small number of landlords own the major proportion of these 60,000 buildings. We are living in an age where the big landlords have been given the short shrift. The concentration of housing properties in a few hands is detrimental to public interests and housing has been long recognised as a public responsibility. In the absence of Death or Estate Duties, the only logical thing to do is to form a Housing Administration that may deal with these problems adequately.

While still on this subject of housing I must commend the State's efforts to form a Co-operative Housing Finance Society with a capital of one crore of rupees for financing house-building activities in Bombay. The Society, which is the first one of its kind in India will be jointly financed by the Government of Bombay and Insurance Companies. The Society will advance loans to Housing Societies specially those meant to cater to the lower and middle income brackets.

The Bombay Housing Board has recently issued a feature claiming to have reached its modest Five-Year Targets since its inception in 1947. It is said that during five years the Board has constructed 6,860 tenements in Greater Bombay. According to Shri G. P. Dandekar, U.N. Consultant on Housing, at least FIVE LAKHS of people need to be housed and more than 100,000 tenements are our current requirement. The rate at which the Bombay Housing Board is progressing it would require more than 100 years, provided, of course, no further houses collapse and Rajkumari's famous Rythmic Method yields the desired results. Don't worry if you have no roof above your head — your great-great-grandchild is likely to have spacious accommodation — and then the odd chance of your being reborn at the proper time and place can never be counted out!

BUMS AND BEGGARS

In the City of Bombay, bums and beggars have a prosperity to thrive. But I am afraid their heyday is over. Even in their dreams they would never have imagined that even among the pious clan of legislators there are persons quite aware of the prosperity of bum-trading. Thanks to disclosures made by a star citizen, you will find beggars and Fakirs filling Income Tax forms—and those who have been filling "forms" so far will take to begging for a change.

If you are thinking of changing your trade to a prosperous one here are a few suggestions. None of these, I assure you, will put you at cross-purposes with the Municipality or other custodians of our moral and material well-being.

QUACKS AND NOSTRUMS

Street-begging can bring you as much as Rupees forty a day, I understand, depending on how awful your ways and awful your looks are. What about becoming a quack? There are hundreds of nostrum-peddlers and charlatans, who are capable of selling you a panacea for every kind of ailment under the sun, only if you will listen to them. These quacks draw huge crowds in overpopulated areas of this grand metropolis and sell "medicines" for any ailment, including the one which can even make a woman a man or almost that. These quacks prosper on the gullibility of the ignorant people and through their wagging tongues, salesmanship, and subtle coersion and have a roaring business. Obviously enough, the selling line of nostrums of these quacks relates to V. D. and other "confidential" diseases which cannot be openly discussed in a prudish society and hence the quack is the best person to advise on such matters! It is interesting to hear a learned discourse on the ramifications of sex life being explained by these artful charlatans with the help of crumpled physiology charts in dark alleys with the help of carbide lamps to infuse an aroma of mystery or secrecy. I have myself attended these "juicy" lectures, where a number of juveniles were also present, and shudder to think what possible harm it might do to impressionable minds.

Is there no way of bringing these 'street doctors' to book?

To add to this list there are a number of hocus-pocus "mental healers," "hypnotists", "specialists" and the like, who blatantly advertise their skill and prowess. We are living in days when applied Psychology and Psychiatry have developed enough to replace sorcery and allied techniques. In the interest of public welfare, we, therefore, wish the licencing of these places after due scrutiny was possible and enforced by Public Health authorities.

DRUGS RACKET

While on the subject of quacks and nostrums, we must express our deep concern at the alarming rate at which the racket in faked and spurious drugs is progressing all over the country.

In Calcutta "recently a woman who had an injection administered to her by a doctor died within 30 seconds."

Another instance has come to light when a child started vomitting after being given "Horlicks."

In this connection a chemist told me how juveniles were employed in Bombay to hawk many faked drugs and patent medicines at "amazingly low prices." Honest chemists and druggists refuse to deal with these racketeers while the unscrupulous ones may flourish on the trade. The juveniles who always call riding a bicycle are difficult to trap and if caught are subject to the lenient treatment of a Juvenile Court. It occurs to me that there must be a factory or a place where these faked drugs are "manufactured" or concocted, if you please. The Police Department will earn the blessings of suffering and ailing humanity if they swoop down on these joints.

HORSE-RACING

The Government of Bombay has at long last decided to continue horse-racing with some modifications. I am glad that the Government has not taken a precipitate action, as they did in dealing with drink-addiction. The temptation to indulge in a bit of gambling is one of those fralties engrained in human nature which is not amenable to police action. All the same, we must concede that an increased activity in this sphere does indicate a lack of proper and healthy recreational facilities for the citizens. Sometimes economic desperation also drives a man to risk a reckless chance with his money. While under no circumstances could organised gambling activities be glossed over, we certainly can provide ways and means for sublimating, as it were, the gambling instinct in our people.

In many countries of the West, elaborate amusement parks are managed by local authorities to provide wholesome recreation and opportunities for inconsequential games of chance. These parks such as TRIVOLI in Copenhagen are huge attractions for tourists and citizens alike, besides being a lucrative proposition. The phenomenal popularity of the Battersea Park during the Festival of Britain days bears ample proof to the soundness of the undertaking. Moreover it is desirable for any government to provide gay and happy outlets whereby the citizens could forget the drudgery and frustrations of a dry and austere life. In the absence of any such controlled facilities, we must face the consequence of making gambling an underground trade with its manifestations erupting on street corners and pavements, as is not uncommon in this city of ours. Let us not make gambling another cottage industry like illicit liquor, but offset the urge by healthy and imaginative programmes, which incidentally could also bring in a little extra cash for the city administration. Let us hope this suggestion will not contend seriously with the austere moral code of our present-day rulers.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

COMMON FOREIGN FAKES

THE normal laws of supply and demand, which regulate the price of genuine stamps, have to be modified considerably when fakes come on the market. It is almost axiomatic in philately that the popularity of any issue goes down when the public gets to know it has been forged extensively.

But even here certain points have to be borne in mind. With RARE stamps—£100 or over—fakes seldom affect the demand for the genuine, the reason being that this type of rarity is only in demand with a very restricted group who always have at their disposal means for the spotting of fakes.

In fakes of medium stamps however, in a price range of £ 2 to £ 10, fakes cause the price of the genuine article to register a steep decline. It must also be remembered that a fake of a £100 stamp will generally be sold for what it is at a lower price than the forgery of a £2 stamp, which the seller will often attempt to palm of as 'the goods'. As I said, the prospective buyer of the rarity will certainly have it expertised, so one must be found who will take it as a fake. On the other hand the purchaser of the medium priced item will usually be content to rely on his own judgment and will not find it worth while having the stamp checked independently.

When there are large quantities of forgerits on the market, it is a common practice for sellers to guarantee the items sold by impressing some distinctive mark on them, as a security that the value will be refunded if the stamps are proved faked. In most cases the marks are stamped in violet ink, though occasional manuscript signatures or initials are to be met with.

Until a few years ago, the 'guarantee marks' of reputable firms were as good as their bond, but it soon came to light that all that glittered was not gold. Not only were stamps and overprints being forged, but the more dangerous of them were even being provided with 'guarantee marks' in order to disarm the buyer and prevent him from making too many uncomfortable inquiries

Stanley Gibbons long ago issued a warning that their famous 'winged triangle' device was being applied on faked stamps and the firm of Nicholas Sanabria in New York (who specialise in Air Stamps) also issued the same warning about their guarantee marks. In 1919, Poland issued a provisional series at Cracow, fakes of which have been widely circulated. The overprints on the 90 heller and 10 kroner stamps are particularly rare, and some years ago there was an uproar when a lot of fakes came to light which not only had spurious overprints, but faked guarantee marks of the leading Polish expert in these issues, S. Mikstein!

In the Hungarian provision I mentioned last week overprinting of the genuine stamps is usually so neatly executed that any flaws in the forgery can be made out with a little practice. The presence of fakes should not scare away the beginner, for these are among the most interesting stamps in the world and will yield hours of delightful enjoyment at very little expence.

The 'duds' are ideal for purposes of study, and you might run across some amusing blunders —like the 'Arad' and 'Debreczin' overprints on the same stamp which I came across in a packet purchased in England! The faker had probably been experimenting with his various printing blocks and had let slip a 'proof copy' into the packet by mistake.

Ukrainian Tridents

In contrast to these Hungarians, the Russian provisionals are not for the novice. Russian P.O.'s in China, the Levantine offices, and the special Army stamps have been forged in fair quantities. But these printed overprints are nothing compared to the bewildering variety of HANDSTAMPS that exist for Armenia and the Ukraine. As even Gibbons admit, they only list a very small proportion of the numerous different types of handstamps, yet even so, seventeen different 'tridents' are noted in the Ukraine and they come on all kinds of basic stamps, perforate and without perforations. in black and in violet as well as double and inverted.

The application of the Ukraine and Armenian handstamps has been so crudely done that in certain cases one cannot distinguish the irolet against the printed background of the basic stamp. And the tridents in some cases vary so little among themselves that uneven inking renders definite identification impossible. If ever a beginner wants to get bogged down, let him take up Ukraine before he has found his philatelic bearings. He will soon give up stamps altogether!

The instances that have been given so far of faked overprints either on genuine stamps or on the reprints or remainders of genuine stamps may be multiplied indefinitely. In all probability there is no real way of arriving at a complete listing of all the countless forgeries of this class that must be in existence, the chief reason being that many are produced on a limited scale and are hidden away in collections the moment they are sold.

I think it will be pretty near the mark to say that wherever basic stamps are very much cheaper than overprinted ones there will forgeries be found. Among the spurious items seldom seen locally are fakes of the high values of Switzerland (League of Nations and other 'Bureau' officials) and of the first Swiss airmails of 1919—items that get by everything but the most detailed examination.

French 'Airs'

France has several scarce overprints which have proved extremely lucrative to the forger. The popularity of air stamps and the scarcity of the originals has created a constant market for really good fakes of the 1927 air-mail pair, and it is likely that a very high proportion of supposedly perfect copies in collections at the present time are spurious, for French forgers are not quite as slipshod or careless as their Indian counterparts. The controversial 'Ile de France' surcharges of the Pasteur and Barthelot basic designs are among the standard modern rarities, catalogued at anything from £35 to almost ten times that sum, yet the stamps on which they are printed are not worth even a penny; is it then to be wondered that so many 'manufactured' copies are going the rounds ?

The end of the second world war saw many of the European postal administrations in a state of turmoil. Every second hamlet in France, Germany, Yugoslavia and, indeed, all over Europe, produced its quota 'Liberation Provisionals'.

A good many of these were perfectly valid, issued by legitimate, if stop-gap, authorities, and sold over the counter to fulfil valid postal needs. Others were more or less authorised but of a 'philatelic' rather than 'postal' status.

Yet a third group was created as a result of patriotic fervour, when occupied areas suddenly came out with overprints decrying the late invaders and loudly proclaiming their own supremacy. And last of all came the group which owed its being to philately and philately alone—stamps produced without the least authority by private individuals or agencies with the avowed object of lifting loose change from the pockets of the unwary and having no postal validity whatever.

There have been several painstaking attempts at listing these complex issues, but every compiler has prefaced his efforts with the confession that his attempts are at best tentative. Gibbons has listed a great many of these post-war efforts, but in all likelihood many perfectly legitimate issues have been omitted from their lists.

Post-War Issues

The post-war Europeans swept into popularity on a crest of uncertainty: there was no knowing—for sure—whether the strange stamp one was shown was not going to be the rarity of the future.

Hard on the heels of this popularity came a multitude of fakes—bogus Hitler overprints, all manner of 'Free French' provisionals, and heaven knows what else. All found buyers, and ready ones, but when the crest had vanished and philately in general had entered a slack spell, the fate of these issues on the fringe was sealed. Prices of all but a handful crashed and items which were once snapped up at any price became a drag on the market.

It may be mentioned that not always has the basic stamp used for forging been worth a penny. There are many very dangerous duds of the great rarities of the air stamps of Newfoundland made on stamps that themselves are not easy to come by. The margin of profit in these cases is so large that the ambitious forger does not mind ruining a few stamps in experiments when he sees that a single successful sale can more than repay him for the trouble.

If there are as many forgeries about as I have attempted to show, the beginner or medium collector may well wonder whether he should collect them at all. My intention has certainly not been to frighten anyone off overprinted stamps, for provisionals (which form the bulk of overprinted issues) are among the most interesting groups in all philately.

All I have tried to do is to give some examples from forgeries that are most often met with both locally and abroad, and to sound a warning that beginners dabbling in the scarcer overprinted issues are heading straight for trouble. Some fakes are so skilfully perpetrated that experts of many years experience have been fooled — for getting past the expert is, or should be, the ultimate aim of every forger.

Precautions

Beginners should also try to find out something about the technicalities of printing—how many processes there are and the characteristics of each. Lastly, but most important of all, they should be sure of the source from which they are purchasing the stamps. A dishonest dealer is, of course, certain to try his tricks sooner or later. But even more important than the honesty of the dealer is his general knowledge of stamps. It is useless to deal with a man whose own philatelic background is so slight or whose contacts are so corrupt that his wares are always in doubt.....

There are so many dealers of repute in this country, both large and small, that there is simply no excuse for a beginner to be stung. There is no need here for me to mention names, but with a few regular contacts in the trade and with some discreet inquiries among collector friends, the crooks can soon be weeded out and avoided like the plague.

Experience, in philately as anywhere else, has to be learned first-hand, and no collector can ever say he has made the grade unless he has been, at some time or other, himself the dupe of the peddler of philatelic moonshine. Yet the beginner can have the somewhat dubious consolation that he is not alone in being fallible: some of the greatest collections in the world have held a goodly quota of duds.

Not Infallible

I shall only take one instance, because the name is familiar wherever stamps are collected. When the vast treasures of the fabulous Ferrary were uncovered after his death, a fair sprinkling of bogus items as well as fakes of all kinds came to light. Over some of these doubtful specimens there was controversy for years, for stamps with the magic 'ex Ferrary' pedigree could never be brushed aside lightly. Despite all this, many specimens were duds and were finally admitted to be so.

Ferrary was no mere eccentric, wealthy and acquisitive, as so many collectors have been after him, nor did he leave his collecting to professional secretaries. He was a serious student and not only wanted to get new and rare stamps into his albums but to find out all about them. If he failed, what chance has the beginner or the man with limited means? The answer, of course, is that Ferrary was a pathfinder and a pioneer, one of the prime figures in the primitive age of philately. To the modern collector, on the other hand, is available the heritage of the knowledge bequeathed by the giants of the past. He has the whole range of philatelic literature to fall back on where Ferrary could only rely on intuition plus his own limited knowledge. In most ways, in fact, the task is much easier for the novice of today and there is no reason why fakes should scare him from philately.

When one comes across a dud coin, one generally throws it away. But spurious stamps should always be filed for future reference, for one can never know what light they might shed on future items where status is in doubt. In fact some men have carried the trend to such lengths that they have formed their main collections out of every variety of dud and have treated the genuine stamps as sidelines.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Commems Net Rs. 20 Crores

ACCORDING to a statement by the Deputy Communications Minister the net income from the sale of the 'special stamps' issued after independence amounted to more than two crores of rupees—Rs. 20,264,611. Compared to the total stamps sold since 1947 this is a comparatively small figure, but it must be remembered that a good proportion of this two crores represents a clean profit for the administration, since a host of collectors here and abroad would have put these stamps straight into their albums without demanding any postal service in return.

Not including the normal definitives issued during the period, the post-Independence stamps comprise the following series: 'Independence' Issue (set of 3). 'Air India International' (1 stamp). 'Gandhi Memorial' (set of 4). U.P.U. Commemoratives (set of 4). 'Republic Day' (set of 4). 'Geological Centenary' (1 stamp). 'Asian Games' (set of two).

While a good proportion of these stamps might have been used normally, the 'philatelic' sale was large enough to have allowed the administration to provide something better in the way of design and production. Stamps are important enough in modern life to merit a little more effort on the part of the authorities and it is high time this effort was forthcoming.

PIONEERS OF THE POST

Illustrated above are two stamps in the set which Belgium has issued recently in honour of the Taxis family who were pioneers in the postal affairs of the Low Countries

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

In the Matter of Indian Companies Act
and
In the Matter of Banking Companies Act
and
In the Matter of Nath Bank Ltd., (In Liquidation)

Notice is given to all claimants entitled to receive first payment of dividend of 10% declared payable from 1st October, 1951, that unless payment is obtained by them before the end of September, 1952, balances outstanding on that date will have to be transferred to the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, under terms of Section 244B of the Indian Companies Act.

Claimants are, therefore, requested to return immediately dividend notices, and, or tokens, and obtain payment thereagainst. Those claimants who have not received dividend notices should immediately apply for duplicates in writing giving full particulars of their account and their full address.

S. K. SANYAL,
For Self & Co-Liquidators,
Nath Bank Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
Calcutta.
(2869)

ASSAULT ON U.S. COLUMNIST

Washington Attorney Found Guilty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPA): Charles Patrick Clark, a Washington attorney, was found guilty of assault on Friday for hitting columnist Drew Pearson on the jaw. A jury of five women and seven men deliberated a half hour.

The maximum penalty for assault is a fine of 500 dollars or a year in jail or both. But a ligher sentence is customary here in such cases.

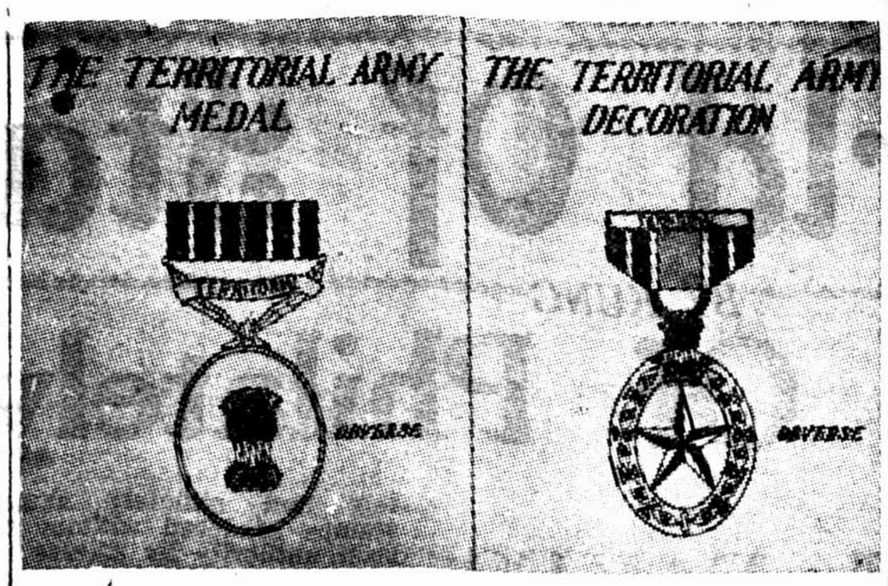
Clark's defense attorney said he would appeal to a Municipal Court of Appeals.

The judge is expected to impose sentence next Tuesday. Clark testified that he struck Pearson in self-defence. The prosecution labelled his action an "unwarranted and unprovoked assault."

Stalin's Statue In Caucasus

LONDON, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Alpinists have erected a statue of Marshal Stalin on a 11,000 feet mountain in the Caucasus which they climbed to mark the opening of the Volga-Don Cannal, Tass has reported.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, will visit Indonesia in the latter part of August, according to official sources.



Awards For Territorial Army Men

NEW DELHI, August 2.

THE President has instituted two awards to be granted to Territorial Army personnel. They will be known as "The Territorial Army Decoration" and "The Territorial Army Medal" and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from August 15, 1951

The TA Decoration will be awarded to commissioned officers of the Territorial Army for 20 year's meritorious service of proved capacity, and the TA Medal will be awarded to Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Territorial Army who have done 12 years' efficient service with a minimum of 12 trainings and who are recommended. The qualifying service in both cases is to be reckoned in accordance with specified conditions.

The decoration is oval in shape, made of silver. On the obverse it has a lotus wreath along the rim, a five-pointed star embossed in the centre and the State Emblem in gold resting on the upper point of the star. On the reverse it has a lotus flower, buds and leaves embossed in the centre. The words "Achchi Seva Ke Liye" are inscribed in Hindi right over the lotus flower in the shape of an arch along the rim.

The decoration will be suspended from a silver barbrooch, with the inscription "Territorial" thereon, by a silk ribbon divided into 5 stripes by 4 white vertical lines. The stripe in the centre will be orange and the other four stripes blue.

The Medal will be oval in shape, made of silver. On the obverse it will have embossed the State Emblem and on the reverse the inscription "Achchi Seva Ke Liye" in Hindi. The award of a clasp to the medal will be denoted by a bar with Asoka Chakra embossed in the centre to be worn on the ribbon of the medal.

6 R.A.F. CRAFTS REACH CEYLON

COLOMBO, August 2 (PTI).—Six Royal Air Force Shackleton aircrafts arrived yesterday from Gibralter to take part in the air-sea exercises in Indian waters next week.

The planes, which will be based at Trincomalee, British naval port on the north coast of the island, will return to Gibralter on August 25.

Ike To Be His Own Boss

DENVER, Aug. 2 (UPA): Dwight Eisenhower said on Friday he will be his own boss in the forthcoming presidential campaign in which he expects the "great issue" to the initiation of a sound programme for world peace.

The former General was relaxed and in good humour when he met with reporters for the first news conference since he won the Republican presidential nomination on July 11.

He said he would start an intensive campaign tour around September 1 that would take him into the nation's "nooks and corners".

HUMANE ANGLE ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2 (PTI). The State's Chief Minister, Dr. B. C Roy, appealed today to opposition members in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to consider the refugee problem as a human one and keep it above politics.

Dr. Roy discounted as "impossible," the suggestion made by some members that an exchange of population between India and Pakistan would go a long way to help rehabilitate the refugees.

He said he had carefully studied the question of an exchange of population. The suggestion that Pakistan be asked to concede some land to India for resettling refugees, was also impracticable. Refugees were now part and parcel of this country and they could not ask others to make room for them.

Problem Child Of Churchill Hits At Foreign Policy

LONDON, August 2 (UPI-AFP): British Conservative Party's "problem child" Viscount Hinchinbrooke, told uthe House of Lords yesterday that he had voted against his heart for the Government over ratification of Bonn agreements. He added that these agreements were concession to American policy which had been imposed upon Britain. Americans wanted to make Germany the fortress of Europe, he added, and sooner or later they would show preference for rearming Germans directly.

Lord Hinchinbrooke, criticising Britain's foreign policy, said that he was in the greatest disagreement with the policy mapped out by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Fulton and Zurich speeches. He did not believe that the only language Russia understood was that of force.

3 GUJERAT PAPERS CUT PRICE

SURAT, Aug. 2 (PTI). Three of the four Gujarati dailies of Surat have announced a price reduction of 33 and one-third per cent with effect from today.

These dailies will now be sold at one anna instead of one and half annas each and the fourth paper "Shamisanj" will now be sold at one anna instead of one and a quarter anna.

COLOMBO, August 2 (PTI): One man was killed and several injured on Friday night when workmen of rival political parties clashed in a textile mill here. Revolvers, home-made bombs and grenades were used in the affray. Police arrested six of the injured men.

2-Man Police Unit Has No Chief

SARK (Channel Islands), Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): The little island of Sark is now without the chief of its two-man police force. The senior constable Mr. Henry Head, 48, has handed in his mace of office and quit as the island court granted an extension to the island Temperance Hall to run a dance until 1 a.m. after he had refused to recommend it.

Mr. Head said: "Mine is an unpaid job. I am not going out every night of the week until 1 a.m. to see if court orders are obeyed."

Occasional Showers In City

TANSA NEARING OVERFLOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Variable skies with occasional showers are forecast for the city and suburbs tomorrow.

The rainfall between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today at Colaba was 31 cents. Santa Cruz received only one cent during this period.

The total amount of rainfall since June 1, at Colaba is 51·9 inches which is 7.5 inches above normal. The total for Santa Cruz is 80.8 inches.

Tansa, the principal source of water supply, was only two and half feet below the overflow level today. The rainfall in the Lake regions in the past 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today was as follows: Tansa .5 inch; Tulsi and Vihar .9 inch and Powai .8 inch.

The night bulletin of the Santa Cruz weather bureau adds that the chief amounts of rainfall between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today were Mahableshwar 2 inches; Baroda, Ratnagiri and Honavar quarter of an inch.

During the next 24 hours rainfall will be widespread in the Konkan. Rainfall will also occur at some places in Gujerat, Deccan Desh and North Hyderabad and at a few places in South Hyderabad. Light showers are also likely in one or two places in Saurashtra.

'WHITE MAN'S MAGIC POWER' GONE

OXFORD, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Ranjit M. Chetsingh, Principal of the Baring Union Christian College, Batala, Punjab, addressing the World Conference of the Society of Friends, said here yesterday that the East had entered a new epoch and was no longer under the spell of the "white man's magic power".

Back Traders' Hartal

ASOKA MEHTA'S CALL TO WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Government of Bombay deserve congratulations for withdrawing from its taxation proposals, the Purchase Tax and the tax on stocks. But the multi-point sales tax remains highly objectionable because it must lead to increase in tax burden by Rs. 10 crores," says Mr. Asoka Mehta in a statement.

"It is a matter of satisfaction that the traders of the State have decided to observe a protest hartal on Wednesday, August 6," Mr. Mehta says.

"The protest deserves the support of all other sections of the people. The new taxes may be a harassment to the traders and the motor transport operators but they throw a big burden on the consumers.

"I would like to appeal to the industrial workers and other employees to support the hartal. Often in the past, their strikes have been misunderstood by traders and merchants. Interested parties have exploited this misunderstanding and driven a wedge between the traders and the workers. August 6 provides an opportunity for cementing solidarity in common protest and sacrifice.

"My appeal to other commercial and industrial centres in the State is to join the hartal and make it a resounding success."

Mahasabha Activities

POONA, August 2 (PTI).—The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha today set up an 'ad hoc' committee under the chairmanship of Mr. V. G. Deshpande, and consisting of representatives of Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, and Goa to organise the provincial branch of the Sabha, having its jurisdiction all over the Marathi-speaking territories in India. The 'ad noc' committee was also empowered to enrol primary members and hold election of office-bearers of the provincial branch.

K. Srinivasan For India

LONDON, August 2, (PTI): Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, Chairman of the Press Trust of India, left for Bombay by Air India International after a three weeks' visit to London.

Pak Press Commission

KARACHI, August 2, (PTI): The Pakistan Government has decided to appoint a Press Commission, it was reliably understood today. The Commission is expected to consist both of official and non-official members including journalists.

TAIPEH, Aug. 2 (UPA).—The first Spanish Ambassador to Nationalist China in ten years arrived here today from Manila with a message of "goodwill and friendship" for the Chinese people.

One More Red Point Over Americans

LONDON, August 2 (PTI-Reuter).

A Soviet writer claimed over Moscow radio last night that the Russians colonised parts of California before the American western pioneers themselves trekked from New England in the East.

Gor Lukovsky, whose works have won him the Stalin Prize, was broadcasting a story for Soviet Youth purporting to describe the "discovery and development of the Russian Americans" in the eighteenth century.

After describing how Russians under Vitus Bering (1680-1741) had settled in Alaska and what is now the west coast of North Canada, he declared:

"In their search for richer agricultural lands the Russians eventually landed from twenty ships in the Bay of San Diego where they established friendly relations with the few Spanish settlers.

"Eventually they settled in various parts of California. In 1811 the Russians had to build a fortress in the "Bay of Rumiantzev" which was defended by seventeen guns and stood up to all attacks from the Spaniards".

Lukovsky also claimed that in Alaska the Russian sailors discovered the ruins of European settlements proved to have been at least 300 years old.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

PREPARATIONS have already started in Hyderabad for the forthcoming plenary session of the Congress, and a reception committee has been formed consisting of local leaders and ministers.

Many controversial issues like linguistic provinces will figure in the agenda, but the most important will be the future of the Congress as a national organisation, the sphere of its activities in the post-freedom era and its relation with the Government at the Centre and in the States. The dominant role of the Congress as the arbiter of the country's destiny, which it enjoyed a decade back, is gone for ever. Mahatma Gandhi was for the dissolution of the Congress, as he thought that with the success of the "Quit India" movement and the withdrawal of the British Power from India its mission was over. But other leaders insisted that on the advent of freedom the Congress was the only organised body, and that its historic prestige and mass contact machinery would prove invaluable in carrying the message of freedom to the door of the common man. Since this decision was taken, a series of political forces have been working, sometimes at cross purposes, that it has been found necessary to reorientate its status and to delimit its powers and sphere of activities vis-a-vis the Government. There is a proposal to make Pandit Nehru the permanent President of the Congress, and this will involve a fundamental change in the Congress constitution.

* * *

Pt. Nehru's tenure as Congress President is more in the nature of a "caretaker", as he was forced to take over to win the elections for the Congress Party. At a press conference in Delhi after the elections, when a press representative asked Pt. Nehru whether he would take it amiss if he suggested that it was his personality, more than Congress prestige, that enabled Congress to top the polls, the Prime Minister said that the questioner was simply stating a fact. The conflict between Pt. Nehru as Prime Minister and Shri Tandon as Congress President was the culmination of a series of incidents which revealed a yawning gap between the Congress and the Administration. When Acharya Kripalani was President of the Congress, he adumbrated the theory that the Government at the Centre and in the States should carry out Congress directives, and his conception of the Congress as a parallel government would have brought about a head-on clash, but for the timely intervention of Mahatma Gandhi who advised him to resign. The gravamen of Pt. Nehru's charge against the Tandon regime was that the objectives of Congress resolutions were defeated in implementation by an unfriendly clique in the Working Committee and thus he assumed the presidentship on the crest of the storm.

* * *

Pt. Nehru made a number of changes in the personnel of the Working Committee by bringing in new blood to galvanise and activise the Congress. However, in Pradesh Congress Committees it is the old guards that hold sway, and they adopt an apathetic attitude towards Congress programmes on the plea that it is Nehru's job. The unedifying difference of opinion between the Government and Congress organisations was brought to the fore when some Pradesh Congress Committees became openly critical of the Government's withdrawal of food subsidy. During the recent disturbances in Calcutta when the United Famine Resistance Committee staged processions in defiance of law and order, the Pradesh Congress Committee was nowhere to be seen. When an allegation was made in the House of the People that Opposition MLA's in Calcutta were mixing with food agitators and making capital out of it. Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee neatly retorted why Congress MLA's did not rush to the trouble spot, when firing and lathi charge were going on, while they pompously proclaimed that Bengal was a Congress-majority province. There is a wave of discontent in Pradesh Congress circles that they are not consulted in the formulation of government policies, and there is a whispering campaign as to why they should pull the chestnuts out of fire and risk their reputation, while government policies create popular discontent. The truth of the matter is that the legislative programme of the Government has absorbed or replaced most of the constructive work of Congress organisations, and if the legislature group wants solid support from the Pradesh Congress Committees, it will have to take keener interest in their organisational work.

* * *

This raises the moot question whether the Congress will shed its claim of a national organisation and assume a humble and a more realistic role as a leading party among other parties in the country. Its old claim as the tribune of the nation cannot be sustained, in view of the splits and fissures that have taken place inside the organisation. The Socialists quit the parent body to form their own organisation, and the orthodox Gandhians have taken to Sarvodaya Sangh. Moreover, the election results have brought out the fact that the Congress fared badly in some of the States. Even where it scored a majority, the total number of votes secured by the non-Congress opposition is not negligible. In Tripura the Communists gained a majority; in PEPSU the Congress Ministry was thrown out by a Communist-communalist combine and in Madras, Rajaji is fighting a grim battle with the anti-Congress caucus. The Communist opposition with undergorund "cell" tactics and overhead parliamentary programme is bound to prove a deadly foe to the Congress, unless the latter organises itself as a well-knit party machine. Otherwise, democracy in India is in danger.

* * *

With the advent of the popular government striving for a welfare state with large-scale community projects and social objectives, there is only a limited scope for the constructive programme of the old Congress type. Naturally legislation and parliamentary programme are bound to dominate the scene. In the new set-up, it is the Congress legislators that have to take a leading part in the Pradesh Congress Committees to keep in touch with their electorate and enlist mass support for the Congress organisation. In this connection, the directive of the Congress secretaries that each MLA should enlist one thousand Congress members, and that each MP should enrol five thousand Congress members shows a significant shift in the sphere of activities. Moreover, according to the proposal of Mr. Harekrushna Mehtab, the Secretary-General of the Congress Parliamentary Party, sixty MP's are expected to go round the country during the parliamentary recess to contact and cultivate their constituencies. They are to be furnished with talking points on live issues in Parliament by the Congress secretariat, so that they can educate the voters and render an account of themselves. This is perhaps the first instance in the history of the party that a tour programme of this type is being arranged.

* * *

The sub-committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee is reported to have drawn up a scheme to associate Congress members of State legislatures and Parliament with the working of the Pradesh Congress Committees and the A.I.C.C. Also there is a plan to appoint representatives of Pradesh Congress Committees to take up headquarters in Delhi for effective liaison between the Centre and provincial bodies. These changes show the organisational transformation that is taking place in the Indian National Congress. The Hyderabad session will speed up this historic process.

* * *

A NEW blue riband of the Turf was won in the Bombay Assembly. It was in Morarji stakes and the fans won it hands down, despite heavy going. The statement of the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai in the Poona session of the Assembly that the Government of Bombay did not intend to discontinue horse racing has brought jubilation in racing circles.

The needs of the horse-breeding industry and financial considerations of the State are reported to have governed this decision. Though himself an apostle of austerity, Mr. Morarji Desai has realised that gambling instinct is a human weakness which cannot be conquered overnight. Gambling through legalised channel is a lesser evil than its running riot in "satta" bets and street bucket shop.

In this connection the following incident in the city is revealing. A new picture is shortly to be released at a premier theatre, and the producers have announced prizes to patrons who hold tickets bearing specified numbers. People begin to queue up from early morn at the theatre, though booking commences late. A racket seems to be thriving on the hunt for tickets, and it is reported that Rs. 15 tickets change hands at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. This is street corner gambling in excelsis. Any day I would prefer to back my favourite at the turf with even chance, having the satisfaction that I help Government finances and encourage horse-breeding industry.

* * *

Congress ministers are not kill-joys, and the race horse has found a doughty champion in Mr. K. M. Munshi. When he was the Home Minister of Bombay, he reorganised the Turf Club and gave the countrybred its rightful place. As a tribute to his services for the cause of Indian bred horse, the Turf Club instituted the Munshi Cup race. According to Mr. Munshi, race courses have been the cradle of pedigree horses since Vedic times and Indra was "Ajipati", the lord of the race course. Mr. Munshi once pompously announced that he backed a horse with a tenner in the Munshi Cup race, much to the embarrassment of leading Congressmen. Things changed so much that even puritans like Messrs. Kher and Morarji were sight-seers at the race course in the company of Mr. H. P. Mody. Though Rajaji is well known for his Spartan simplicity, he condescended to become a patron of the turf in Calcutta and endowed the Rajaji Cup. Pandit Nehru is a lover of horse flesh and a good rider. He mostly relaxes himself in horse riding. During his visit to Kashmir and Ladak he footed the distance on horseback. In his recent trip to Sikkim he negotiated the difficult Nathulla Pass on a mount, leaving Dr. B. C. Roy as an amused spectator behind. During the fateful Simla parleys with the Cabinet Mission, Pt. Nehru used the horse as transport, as motor car was not allowed in Simla. So the horse has played a notable role even in India's freedom history.

THE HITCH

"There goes that new sari I promised you, my dear".

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

eyes. His third eye opens, according to traditional supposition only at the time of destruction of the world. One wonders whether Shankar (in the picture) opened his third eye also! If he had done it, then the destruction of the world, though it did not take place immediately, seems to be near at hand. But let us not be disheartened. It was Shankar in the picture only. So if at all the end of the world is to come it may come in a picture—probably in some film that is being shot somewhere in the city or elsewhere on the face of the earth With that consolation we can go to sleep.

Fake Cures

SPEAKING of miracles brings another instance to mind. Some time back there was a teenager, popularly called Nepali Baba, in Orissa. He was credited with having cured several people of ailments of various kinds. The rush to get the blessing or medicine from that boy got almost out of control of the authorities of the province. Then the State Government appointed a committee of enquiry; and finally when the rush of crowds became so great that sanitary arrangements failed and there was the outbreak of an epidemic, the Government came down on the miracle-cure boy and put a ban on his activities in this direction. He faded out.

From Gurgaon now comes the news that at Sohna, 15 miles away, a Harijan by the name of Prem is attracting attention by claiming to cure all sorts of diseases by giving "Vibhuti" or sacred ashes to the visiting patients. A thousand or so people visit him daily in order to seek relief from even such diseases like T.B. Many are cured, it was reported, as if by a miracle. The Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon has visited the place; but his verdict on the cures is not available.

Not So Harmless

FAITH in miracles is good so long as I write about it and the reader enjoys reading it. But it is not always so harmless as all that. A prominent member of a political party and a member of the Pachmarhi Cantonment Board probably believed in miracles. A Sadhu one day came to him and said he would double any amount of money without any honorarium. The believer got some Rs. 3,000 in cash and ornaments and after performing some "puja" or worship as directed by the Sadhu kept the valuables in a box. The Sadhu had instructed the faithful follower not to open the box for a number of days. At night the Sadhu removed the valuables from the box. Next morning he asked his devotee to accompany him to Mahadeo, a place four miles distant, to perform some more "puja". And here on some pretext, the Sadhu went out and did not return. One wonders how a rationalist public worker fell a prey to the alleged Sadhu's machinations!

MAN IS MAMMOTH BY THE NUMBERS

Man viewed quantitatively is a complicated organism. Dr. Frederic Stearns, editor of 'Clinical Medicine', notes:

Man's blood vessels have a combined length of 100,000 miles. His capillaries cover an area of one acre. His heart beats 100,800 times a day, pumps 22 pints of blood a minute and generates enough energy in 2 hours to lift 65 tons a foot in the air.

Each kidney has about 1,200,000 tubules for a total combined length of about 75 miles. Seventy per cent of the weight of the human body is water. The average adult consumes his own weight in food once every 50 days; a child, once in 10 days; an old man, once in 65 days.

There are 12 billion cells in the human brain. There are about 300 million air cells in both lungs. Ten million red blood cells are destroyed and replaced per second in the human adult.

INDIAN BLOOD-DONOR MEETS REBUFF

But No Apartheid In It, Says Specialist

JOHANNESBURG, August 2 (PTI-Reuter).

DR. M. SHAPIRO, Medical Director of South Africa's Blood Transfusion Service, last night replied to a charge by an Indian that Apartheid (racial segregation) was being applied in the service.

"Our business is saving lives not participating in politics," Dr. Shapiro said in an interview.

"We are attempting to provide blood for all who need it and in doing so we must study the whims and prejudices of all concerned donors and patients."

The Indian had said in a letter to a Johannesburg daily newspaper that he had offered his blood—which he believed to be of the rare group needed to save the life of European housewife Mrs. Elizabeth Eley—but his offer was rejected because he was an Indian. (Hospital officials said Mrs. Eley's blood group was found only once in one thousand Europeans).

Dr. Shapiro said: "There is no scientific reason why non-European blood should not be used for Europeans."

"Horse serum is frequently used for injection into humans in the form of various antitoxic sera and no one fears it will make a mule out of him."

Dr. Shapiro said: "While we fully appreciated the gesture, the chances were two thousand to one that the Indian did not have the right group and when we broadcast for donors we were not confident we would find all the blood that was needed among Europeans."

"However unreasonable prejudice might be "it is our duty, if possible, to provide the service without giving offence to anybody."

(After a nationwide appeal for blood this week three donors were found with the right group—O. Homo Zygous Kell positive—from the thousands of people who responded. Mrs. Eley, a hospital receptionist, is now reported out of danger).

K.M.P.P. EXPELS TWO LEGISLATORS

MADRAS, Aug. 2 (PTI): The Executive of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Madras State, today expelled Mr. Chindriah and Mr. M. Harischandra Rao, members of the Madras Assembly and Legislative Council respectively, from the party for disobeying its mandate.

The former had voted with Government on the confidence motion and the latter sat with independents.

The executive called upon them to resign from the Legislature and seek re-election as they were returned in the general elections on the K.M.P.P. ticket.

UNIFORM RATE OF AS. 8 PER MILE

Taxi Association's Proposal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Taxi Association has issued the following Press Note:

"It is the decided policy of the Bombay Taxi Association that a uniform Rate at 8 as. a mile should be established both between the small and big taxis, the small taxis having the previlege of accommodating four passengers instead of three as at present.

At the last meeting of the big taxi Permit Holders, The Bombay Taxi Association through its President, who spoke on the occasion, maintained that there should be Uniformity of Rate at 8 as. a mile, and that the Association was negotiating on the issue. The said Association has on its rolls both small and big Taxis as its members, and, therefore, it is earnestly endeavouring to bring about a uniformity of level with the small taxis as well.

The small taxis have also a right to expression of their view, and, therefore, if Government fails to give a reply to the Association by Tuesday August 5, 1952, the Association will hold a General Body Meeting, both of big and small taxis and decide upon the above uniform rate of 8 as. The Association will fight to the last for the above decision."

PACIFIC PACT COUNCIL

HONOLULU, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Percy Spender, Australia's Ambassador to Washington, said today he believed the Pacific Pact Council's discussions next week on Pacific security would mark an historic step in the preservation of peace in the free world.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. Richard Casey, Australian External Affairs Minister and Mr. Clifton Webb, his New Zealand counterpart, begin discussions here on Monday at the inaugural meeting of the Pacific Pact Council.

Precursor Of Gandhiji

LONDON, August 2 (PTI).—India's High Commissioner in London, Mr. B. G. Kher, last night paid tributes to the memory of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great Indian leader.

Addressing a large gathering of Indians and friends of India under the auspices of the Indian Social Club, Mr. Kher spoke of Tilak's services to India and to the world as a politician, scholar, philosopher and a leader of indomitable courage. Mr. Kher described Tilak as "the precursor of Mahatma Gandhi."

The meeting was held to commemorate the memory of the Lokmanya. Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed, member of the Delhi State Assembly, presided.

Mr. Kher said that Tilak gave India magic words for her struggle for freedom. These were (1) Swadeshi, (2) boycott, (3) national education and (4) Swaraj.

Tilak was a great revivalist of India's ancient glory and his technique was to educate the common man by appealing to his sense of patriotism and instinct of independence, the High Commissioner said.

One of Tilak's greatest gifts to India was the book which he wrote during six years of incarceration in Mandalay (Burma) on the secret of the Bhagavat Gita, added Mr. Kher.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

10,000 Square Miles And 25 Lakhs People Hit

SHILLONG, August 2 (PTI).

MR. BISHNURAM MEDHI, Chief Minister of Assam, said in a talk on all-India radio last night that a five-man committee of experts would visit flood-ravaged areas in the State shortly and report to the Government of India on steps to provide permanent protection from floods.

The Committee would also recommend what amount of financial assistance Assam should receive from the Centre to help make good flood damage.

Giving the first official account of the Assam floods, the Chief Minister said that over ten thousand square miles of territory and over 25 lakhs of people had been affected.

While no exact figure could yet be given for the extent of damage done to soil and crops, cent per cent. losses to crops were the result in ten thousand bighas of land in Dibrugarh, about one lakh bighas in Kamrup, and about thirty thousand bighas in Nowgong. Seeds had been damaged in almost every district.

Fortunately, Mr. Medhi added, not many lives had been lost. Two men had been reported washed away and fifteen head of cattle were missing. A number of boat disasters had occurred but none involving any fatality were reported.

Bombay Sales Tax Echo In Delhi

ESSENTIAL GOODS BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATES

NEW DELHI, August 2 (PTI).

THE Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, said in the Council of States today that some of the State legislatures were "racing" with Parliament in enacting their Bills for imposing and increasing the sales tax on essential articles.

The Minister said that it had been brought to his notice that States like Bombay and Madras were going ahead and "racing with us" in imposing additional taxes or new taxes on sale of commodities so that those laws would not come under the purview of the Bill before Parliament to declare certain goods as essential to the life of the community.

The Bill has already been passed by the House of the People and is now before the Council.

Mr. Tyagi made this statement while requesting the Council to give priority to the Bill to declare certain goods as essential to the life of the community. The Council agreed to the Minister's request and took up consideration of the Bill, interrupting the consideration of the Home Minister's prevention of Corruption (amendment) Bill.

Members asked whether the States could not be asked to cooperate with the Centre and not to enact their sales tax laws in the meanwhile. The Chairman said that the States had full autonomy in regard to State items. The Council agreed to the procedure after the Chairman made it clear that it would not be a precedence.

The Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan observed: "The House will co-operate even though the Bombay State does not".

SHAH'S REJOINDER

Later during the debate on the bill, Mr. M. C. Shah (Bombay) protested against the minister's observations and said that Bombay had announced its taxation proposals on June 25, and the Government of India had so much time earlier to bring forward the bill.

During his reply to the debate, Mr. Tyagi said he had cast no aspersions on any state Government. He would however, say that after consulting the various state Government—and this took time—the Finance Minister had introduced a bill on the subject in the provisional parliament on June 7 1951. Due to heavy pressure of work, the provisional parliament could not take up the bill. The bill was reintroduced in the house of the people on May 16 1952. The Bombay Government in the meantime came out with its new plans in June 1952. When they knew that this bill was going to be enacted, they could as well have waited. But he did not have any grouse against them. The Hyderabad Government had also enacted a sales tax measure in a hurry. But even if they had not enacted it, the centre would still have given favourable consideration to their case.

As he had said he did not want to alarm any state finance ministers. He wanted to discuss and negotiate with the in a conference and find a solution without any bitterness.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Ind—U. P.) hoped that the Centre would bring pressure on the states which have already imposed taxes on essential commodities to remove them or reduce them. The Centre should create public opinion in favour of this.

After nearly a five hours' debate, the council of states today agreed to give detailed consideration to the Finance Minister's Bill to declare certain goods as essential to the life of the community under article 286 of the constitution.

The coucil ajourned till Monday when detained consideration of the bill would be taken up.

Poland's old-style diet (Sejm) held its last session on Friday, Warsaw Radio reported. When it next meets after elections due to be held not later than the first week in November, it will be organised on the lines closely resembling procedure in the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the Radio added.

Latest From Macao

MACAO, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Portuguese colonial troops today barricaded the road from here into China. They stopped all cars about 300 yards from the frontier, where machine-gun and mortar clashes with Chinese troops have occurred twice in a week.

A handful of Macao's 5,000 garrison troops were visible but there was no display of force.

Few Chinese could be seen.

The Chinese border garrison is reported to be composed of Korean war veterans.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON IRAN'S SHAH

TEHERAN, Aug. 2 (PTI): The Persian Government in a radio broadcast today denied a newspaper report relating to the restrictions to be observed by the Shah in his contacts with diplomats or Persian leaders.

The broadcast said that the newspaper ('Bakhter Emrooz') had, following a Government complaint, removed the correspondent responsible from the staff.

Team Of Officials To Visit Assam

NEW DELHI, August 2 (PTI).

Mr. Nehru announced in the House of the People today that a team of officers would shortly visit Assam for studying its special problems such as measures against flood damage etc.

The Prime Minister, who was replying to a short notice question by Mr. K. P. Tripathi, added that the team would be headed by Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Home Secretary and would include Mr. P. C. Bhattacharyya of the Ministry of Finance and Mr. H. P. Mathrani, Consulting Engineer, Roads, Ministry of Transport. One or two other officers might also go later.

The team would be leaving on August 5.

River In Spate

KHARAGPUR: Due to incessant rain for the last few days the river Kelaghai is in spate and an area of about ten square miles is reported to be submerged under water.

The bridge on the river situated at Bakrabadunder Narayangarh police station, is completely under water together with the road covering a distance of about one mile.

Delhi-Ahmedabad Through Trains

BOMBAY, Saturday: The suspension of through trains on rain damaged Delhi-Ahmedabad (metre-gauge) section of the Western Railway will continue till August 4, according to a press note of the Western Railway today.

Through traffic is likely to be restored on August 4 between Somesar and Rani tracks which have been breached by heavy rains. Temporary arrangements announced by the railway yesterday will continue till through communications are restored.

PUSAN.—Eight million South Koreans will elect a new President and Parliament in the Republic's second national elections on Tuesday. For the first time the President will be chosen by popular vote instead of by the National Assembly.

Especially
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You need a good dentrifice to strengthen your gums, brighten your teeth, disinfect your mouth and freshen your breath.
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TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Shud 12, 2008
Muslim: Zilkad 11, 1371
Parsi: Aspandarmad 6, 1321
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m.
Sunset: 7-13 p.m.
Hightide: 10-22, 21-40
Lowtide: 03-11, 16-26

TODAYS ENGAGEMENTS

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Prof. Ram Murthi will speak on "Geeta," Samaj Premises, Fort. 9-30 a.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAK MANDALI: 49th Anniversary celebrations and Prize Distribution, Sir C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on "Predictive Astrology," Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture followed by questions and answers, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

SRAVAN CEREMONY

Sri Kethandapatti Narasimhachariar will conduct 'SRAWAN' at No. 1, Viswas Bhawan, 277, Deodhar Road, Matunga, G.I.P. from 7-30 to 11-00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Year's Leave For Women Workers

ACHIEVEMENT OF I.L.O. CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. V. Dravid, Development Minister of Madhya Bharat and leader of the Indian delegation to the 34th session of the I.L.O. Conference, held at Geneva last month, said here today that he had found a great concern over the socio-economic conditions of under-developed countries among the Western nations' delegates.

Mr. Dravid, who returned recently from the conference, added that though they were rather ignorant of conditions in the under-developed countries, they were sincere in their sympathy.

He said that apart from the formal business done at the conference, it had provided a good opportunity for valuable contacts between the delegations of various countries.

The passing of a convention providing for 12 months' leave to women workers during pregnancy, was cited by Mr. Dravid as one of the main achievements of the conference.

He said that though the Indian delegation was composed of various interests from the industry and workers, it worked as a team throughout the proceedings of the conference.

Mr. Dravid also made a tour of European countries to study the industrial relations and labour conditions.

He will shortly submit his report to the Government of India.

Export Of Foodgrains To Dangs District

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has extended, upto October 31, 1952, the period of the concession of free sale, purchase and movement of foodgrains (other than rice and paddy) upto 20 seers at a time from Surat, Nasik and West Khandesh Districts to Dangs District for personal consumption.

Bombay Ministers

POONA, Saturday.

Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, left for Bombay today. He will return to Poona tomorrow morning. The Minister will again leave for Phaltan the same day and return to Poona on August 6.

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, will leave for Bombay on August 5 and return to Poona on August 13.

Dr. Borg Olivier, the Maltese Prime Minister in a statement in London on Friday night denied that he had rejected the offer made by the British Government on financial aid to Malta.

RECOMPENSE TO D.Ps.

Speculation Deplored

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, has issued the following statement:

My attention has been drawn to a number of news items which have been appearing in the Press, particularly in the Punjab, regarding evacuee property and recompense to displaced persons. In some of these, quite detailed descriptions of imaginary recompense schemes are given.

The public is well aware that for the past one and a half years, claims of displaced persons in respect of properties left behind in Pakistan are being verified, and a scheme for more equitable utilization of evacuee property has also been under consideration. Government hope to come to some definite conclusion before long.

Meanwhile, any reports based on speculation—as the "schemes" so far published in various newspapers happen to be—will help no one. On the contrary, these reports may raise hopes amongst some which may end in disappointment or cause frustration among others by giving them a lop-sided picture. It is in the interests of everybody, displaced persons and others, that they should await the final picture of recompense etc. After it has been sanctioned by Government. I would request all concerned to desist from indulging in premature speculation.

For Welfare Of Displaced Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Consequent on the closure of the Directorate of Rehabilitation with effect from August 1, its Women's Section will function as an independent office, subordinate to the Rehabilitation Department, with the Chairman of the Executive Committee as its head. This committee will be known as "the Executive Committee for the Welfare of the Displaced Women," and its office as the "Office of the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Welfare of Displaced Women."

Widespread Rain In North & East

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 2 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, Aug. 2, 1952:—

Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has passed inland across West Bengal coast and is centred this morning near Contal. It is likely to move northwestwards and west. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab hills, northwest Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar-South Kanara, and has occurred locally in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers have also been reported from Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. Locally heavy falls have occurred in Assam and a few heavy falls in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Deccan (Desh), and in and near northwest Uttar Pradesh and west Madhya Bharat.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	86	76	0.1	24.1	+7.5
BOMBAY	84	75	0.2	51.9	+7.5
Calcutta	88	79	0.4	28.1	+2.8
Madras	100	83	0	2.3	—3.4
Nagpur	84	74	0	13.6	—10.7
New Delhi	98	84	0	3.5	—7.1
Poona	77	71	0.5	15.2	+3.9
Sholapur	—	74	0	9.0	+0.1
Surat	84	78	0	20.9	—5.7

France expects her best wheat harvest this year since the Second World War, with official forecast at 7,700,000 tons. Private estimates in the trade which are generally nearer the mark mention 9,500,000 tons.

Congress Seva Dal Parishad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been decided to hold the Congress Seva Dal Parishad on Tuesday, August 5 at 5 p.m. in the People's Hall near Congress House. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the person in charge of the All India Congress Seva Dal, has kindly consented to preside over the conference. Mr. S. K. Patil will inaugurate it.

Those who are eligible and desire to become delegates are hereby informed to register their names and p y delegate fees in the office of the Congress Seva Dal before Sunday next.

Delegates desiring to move resolutions are hereby informed to send their resolutions on or before Sunday, August 3 in case they have not done so.

The first meeting of the Subject Committee of the conference will be held on Sunday, August 3 at 5 p.m. in Congress House, when resolutions from delegates will be discussed and suitable resolutions will be drafted for the conference.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Parle Products Manufacturing Company Limited, Vile Parle (Greater Bombay) and its factory workers and watchmen regarding the latter's demands in respect of revision of pay-scales, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund and other conditions of service has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

The industrial dispute between the Mckenzies Limited, Sewri (Greater Bombay) and its workers, other than the clerical staff, regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the year ended July 31, 1951, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

RE-UNION OF MILITARY PENSIONERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Commanding Officer of the Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum, intends to hold a re-union of the military pensioners who had taken part in World War I (1914-1918), in the last week of October 1952, at Belgaum.

Those intending to attend the re-union are to give in their names and addresses either to the Collector and President, Bombay City Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board or to the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bombay, before August 20. Rail/road fares from their homes to Belgaum and return will be paid by the Regimental Centre, Belgaum. They will also be granted free boarding and lodging during their stay at Belgaum.

A three-day programme has been drawn of for the re-union, which is expected to be very interesting and varied.

Hindi Book Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has forfeited the book in Hindi entitled "Communist Partyke Sanghatanke Siddhant," printed by Shri Jayant Bhat at the New Age Printing Press, Bombay, and published by him for the People's Publishing House Ltd., and all other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of, or extracts from, it on the ground that it contains matter which is likely to seduce members of the Armed Forces of the Union from their allegiance or duty and is also likely to prejudice the discipline of these Forces.

ASHRAM OPENED BY M.P. GOVERNOR

NAGPUR, August 2 (PTI): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramyya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, declared open yesterday "Seva Asha Ram" of Professor Bhansali, well known follower of Mahatma Gandhi, in village Takli, 18 miles from here.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 D Kumar, G songs, 08-15 P B Nippanikar, ramkali, 11-45 M L Nadkarni, malhar, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 13-40 Br conductors, 17-30 P B Nippanikar, dhanashree, 18-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 18-30 M L Nadkarni, yaman kalyan, 19-00 D Kumar, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S A Apte, puria, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S A Apte, behag, 20-45 D Kumar, G songs, 21-15 R Hariharan, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Schubert.

VARIATIONS

353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, M, 08-00 P Ghosh, flute, 08-45 Susheela Bhaye, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 R Badhe, "Ashi gamm at ahe", M play, 13-00 Susheela Bhaye, M songs, 13-30 Savitri Gidwani, geet, 13-50 K Udyavarkar, brindabani sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S A Apte, Kirloskar compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Susheela Bhaye, M songs, 20-30 Film review, H, 20-45 M L Nadkarni, Khadilkar compositions, 21-00 Savitri Gidwani, geet, bhajan, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 J Tambe, alaiya bilawal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 R Sutaria, geets, 18-20 M Raval, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Aaturta (Ahm.), 19-00 H. C. Pandya, Maru behag, 19-15 M Raval, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Malharmekhala (Baroda) 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 J Tambe, miya malhar's khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music, (Ahm.), 21-15 M Raval Saint's words, 21-30 H C Pandya, samayno raag, 21-45 Bismillah Khan and Party, national prog.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m Music in March time, 7-30 B. B. C. News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. B. B. C. News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Wazes of the World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Calling all forces, 18-40 Home news from Br., 18-45 'Home at eight', 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C Campion, 'Taxi', 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 B Variety road show, 23-40 Home news from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 'Naunihal' (For young people), 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

"NAUNIHAL"—"Programme Parade", today (Sunday) at 19-45, will be followed by "Naunihal" at 19-55. This week there will be a feature on Kemal Ataturk, the soldier-President who built the modern Turkey in the years between the two world wars.

Today's (Sunday's) meeting of the "Asian Club" takes an unusual form—a literary lecture illustrated by readings and followed by questions. The speaker is Cecil Day Lewis, poet and critic, and now Professor of Poetry at Oxford University. He has chosen as his subject "The Colloquial Element in Poetry": that is, the use of everyday speech instead of special "poetic" diction. Mr. Day Lewis will be welcomed to "Asian Club" by Ijaz Husain, a young Pakistani poet now reading for the Bar in London, whose own circle of modern Urdu poets has been considerably influenced by the writings of Cecil Day Lewis and his school.

'Ashi Gammat Ahe'

On Sunday (August 3) at 11-45 A.M. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a Marathi play entitled "ASHI GAMMAT AHE" written by Raja Bhade and featuring among others Mangala Tipnis, Leela Navalkar, Shanta Jog, Vivek Abhyankar and Sham Gupte. It can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 41.44 metres).

INTERVIEW WITH U.S. ART EXPERT

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast on Sunday (3rd instant) at 9-45 p.m. an interview in English with Prof. J. Leroy Davidson, Professor of Arts at the University of Yale. It can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

HINDI FILM REVIEW

On Sunday (August 3) at 8-30 p.m. Radha Mohan Misra will broadcast a Film Review in Hindi from All India Radio, Bombay. This programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 877 cases, arrested 345 persons and seized 207 gallons of illicit liquor, four gallons of foreign liquor and seven gallons of spirit, during the week ended July 24.

DELHI DEMANDS A CORPORATION

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

cally complete and the superstructure is being taken in hand. There will, however, be some delay in the completion of scroll-casings and iron super-structure due to unavoidable causes. On Power House No. II the work of excavating is in full swing.

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

On the Bhakra Canals, survey work is practically complete and soil surveys have also been completed in the Punjab State. Eighty per cent of earth-work and 30 per cent of masonry work had been completed upto the end of March last. The earth-work is about 13 months ahead of the programme. Out of the 9 branch canals the work of 3, viz., Barwale, Ottu Feeder and Sirsa Branch is complete and work on the other branches is also proceeding satisfactorily. The remodelling of Sirhind Canal is also mostly complete. The Sidhwan Branch to feed the area on the old Grey canal, is complete and some of its distributaries ran in the Kharif season of 1951.

The work on the project is, therefore, proceeding satisfactorily. In the PEPSU State the work on the branch canals is being done by the Punjab Irrigation Branch. On the distributaries the Irrigation Branch of the PEPSU State are taking up the work in hand.

As stated above the Bhakra Canals system will bring under irrigation an area of 56,61,580 acres. The non-perennial irrigation on this system has already started and in 1951-52 an area of 19,199 acres was irrigated.

In 1952-53 it is expected that an area of about one lakh acres will be irrigated. In 1954-55 the Bhakra Canal system is expected to be ready and the expected irrigation is 7,00,000 acres. Assuming that the project will develop normally, the irrigation in 1962-63 is expected to be 30 lakh acres.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

NEW WAY TO REFORM OFFENDERS

Dr. Edward Galway, United Nation's Expert Consultant in the Correctional Field, speaking in the press conference at the Secretariat on Saturday

Reform Of Offenders

U. N. EXPERT ON NEW TRENDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert in India who takes the place of Dr. C. Reckless, a well-known Criminologist explained at a press conference held at the Secretariat today the details of his consultations with key officials, heads of institutions etc., in respect of the Probation of Offenders Act and other matters.

The Government had referred to him for his considered opinion the Operation of the Probation of Offenders Act, Juvenile Court Procedure with particular reference to long remand periods as well as multiple remands, the Administration of the Beggars' Act, the Habitual Offenders Act and the Prostitution Act with special reference to the responsibility of the Office of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools for these Acts, the Organisation and function of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

As a sequeal to Dr. Galway's consultations and observations in Bombay four conferences, one in respect of each of the subjects mentioned above were held at the Secretariat when views were exchanged, conclusions arrived at and concrete proposals made in respect of each of the subjects.

Dr. Galway told pressmen that the idea behind prison reforms was to see that the convict was rehabilitated and made a useful member of society. The impression in some quarters, including a section of the press which felt that some of his reforms may result in the molly-cuddling of prisoners is erroneous, he said.

Planning Commission Report

NEW DELHI, August 2, (PTI): The Planning Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, and the Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, have been re-elected as Vice-Chairman and Member respectively of the Planning Commission and assumed charge of these offices yesterday.

They had resigned their membership of the Planning Commission on the eve of the general election in October last.

Both Mr. Nanda and Mr. Deshmukh will now sign the final report of the Planning Commission, which is expected to be published at the end of September.

Elephants Kill Two Women

GAUHATI, August 2 (H.S.)—Two women were killed in a group of villages eleven miles north of Ghoreshwar, by wild elephants during last week, it is learnt here.

Call For General Hartal

OFFICIAL CIRCLES NOT WORRIED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, who was in Poona for the Assembly session is arriving in Bombay today and will be in the city till August 6.

The decision of the Multi-Point Sales Tax Opposition Mandal to call a general hartal on the 6th instant has not caused any worry in Government circles. Government were closely, watching the situation. Mr. Desai's visit to Bombay which was arranged before the strike call was announced has, therefore, no special significance.

Mr. B. S. Hirey, Minister for Agriculture, Forests and Revenue is already in the city and had a large number of visitors who met him in his room at the Secretariat. this morning.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, is leaving for Bombay today. He will proceed to Delhi tonight and return to Poona, on August 6, via Bombay.

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Education, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, will return to Poona, tomorrow.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies, will leave for Karad, in Satara North Distriit, on August 3 and return to Poona the same evening.

Bhagavati For Supreme Court

NEW DELHI, August 2 (PTI).—The Supreme Court of India will be brought to its full strength with the appointment of two new judges—Justice Mr. N. H. Bhagwati of Bombay High Court and Justice Mr. Ghulam Hasan of the Allahabad High Court, it is learnt here today.

The new judges are expected to join the Supreme Court bench after the summer vacation.

Rockburst Kills Maistry

ROBERTSONPET, August 2 (PTI).—A maistry was killed and seven miners were injured when a rockburst occured last night in the Osburn Shaft in the Champion Reef Mine of Kolar Gold Field.

Satta Bookie's Fate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man described by the police as a satta-bookie is said to have put an end to his life today.

Police said that Ganpat Alias Damanskar was found hanging in his room at Cadell Road, Dadar. A number of satta-slips were recovered from the place.

'TEETH OF BILL' STILL THERE

'Hartal' Against New Sales Tax

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State New Taxes Opposition Mandal has sent invitations to various trade associations in the State inviting them to participate in the State-wide 'Hartal' being organised by the Mandal to protest against the taxes proposed in the Bombay Budget for 1952-53.

The 'Hartal' is scheduled for August 6.

The President of the Mandal, Mr. Bhagwandas Binani stated that the decision announced yesterday by the Bombay Government to delete two clauses from the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill did not "remove the teeth of the Bill".

EXEMPTION FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS

Multi-Point Tax Will Not Spare Poor Man's Lunch

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 2.

NEW articles like agricultural implements worked or operated exclusively by human or animal agency like chaff-cutters, harrows, iron and leather 'mhots', iron ploughs and plough-points, 'Rahats', Sickles, wooden seed-drillers, artificial silk yarn, flowers, hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and oilseeds were added to Schedule of Exemption from Multi-Point Sales Tax and the amended schedule to that Act was passed by the Bombay Assembly this morning.

A large number of opposition amendments proposing to include anti-malarial drugs, anti-tubercular drugs, anti-leprosy drugs, invalid and infant foods, sugar, tea leaves and dust, periodicals, books and bangles in the Exemption Schedule were rejected by the House.

Earlier the Assembly passed all clauses of the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill, except Clause 29, proposing liability to tax on cancellation of certificate or licence, which was withdrawn by Government.

The Assembly then adjourned till Wednesday, August 6.

POOR MAN'S LUNCH TO BE TAXED

P. T. I. adds:

The Government of Bombay today dropped Clause 29 of the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill, which sought to empower them to levy a tax on the value of stocks of goods remaining unsold when a certificate of registration or a licence of a dealer was cancelled. The tax was not, however, applicable in case of a dissolution of a firm, or partition of an undivided Hindu family or the transfer of the entire business from one dealer to another.

Earlier when the Assembly was discussing the clause of Bill Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.—Bombay) on a point of order said that imposition of such a tax was "ultra vires" of the Indian Constitution and in the case of importers it was an additional Customs Duty on such imports. He further pointed out that the tax imposed in the case of stocks remaining unsold with a dealer, who has purchased the same from any other dealer in another state, amounted to a tax on inter-state transactions and was, therefore, 'ultra vires' of Article 286 of the Indian Constitution.

The Assembly today passed all the fifty Clauses, except Clauses 10, 14 and 29 which have been dropped, and also Schedule 1 of the Bill.

A suggestion that Government should not apply the Multi-Point Sales Tax to "a poor man's" lunch was rejected by the House. According to Schedule 1 of the Bill a customer in a hotel, restaurant or eating house will have to pay a Sales Tax on a bill which exceeds Re. 1. Opposition members pointed out that it would be a "sin" on the part of Government to collect Sales Tax revenue from poor man's food.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) said that with the acute housing scarcity prevailing and with the prices of foodgrains being abnormal, no where in the state was a full meal available below rupee one and half to two in any of the hotels. Mr. Dalvi suggested that Government should raise the amount to Re. 1 and half, while Mr. Baralay (Peasants' Party) wanted it to be raised to Rs. 2.

Another opposition amendment pleading for the exemption of Sales Tax on handlooms or handspun cotton yarn below Rs. 3 per yard was also rejected.

Discussion on Schedule 2 of the Bill remained inconclusive and the House adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday August 6.

TEA AND SUGAR, 'LUXURY GOODS'

POONA, Aug. 2 (PTI): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, said in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that tea and sugar were "luxury" goods and hence could not be exempted from the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill.

He was replying to a member of the Opposition who had pleaded for the exemption of tea and sugar on the ground that they were the daily necessities of a common man.

The Finance Minister pointed out that two Ministers of the Bombay Government did not drink tea and it could be proved by this that both tea and sugar were not "essential goods" but "luxury goods."

DAWOODI BOHRA SETS UP WORLD RECORD

Makes 18,000 Miles By Car With Wife And Son

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

MR. FAZLEABBAS ADAMJEE SAM, A YOUNG DAWOODI BOHRA BUSINESSMAN OF PARIS AND MADAGASCAR, IS TOURING THE WORLD WITH HIS WIFE RUCKAIYABI AND HIS SEVEN-YEAR OLD SON, MUSTAFA IN A 9-HORSE POWER FRENCH SIMCA CAR.

He started from Paris on October 20, 1951, travelled the whole of the European Continent covering Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Austria, Turkey, etc., except Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain. He then proceeded to Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and reached India early in March this year.

He has so far travelled 18,000 miles all the way by car. This is considered to be a world record. The previous record being only 14,000 miles. By the time he finishes the world tour he expects to cover another ten thousand miles.

At a press conference held at Mongini's today, he said that compared to all the other countries he had visited he found India to be the cheapest. From a comparative study of the people of those respective countries, he was of the opinion that Indians were much better off than the people of other countries.

He said France and Switzerland were the costliest countries.

Roads throughout Europe were good. They were bad in Yugoslavia and Greece.

Approaching the Orient he found the best roads in Turkey. In India the roads were very good for motoring purposes.

Mr. Zakiuddin, President of the Dawoodi Bohra Literary Association, welcomed Mr. Sam on behalf of the community in Bombay.

Mr. Fazleabbas and his wife and son with their car.

A.-I.M.O.'s Denial

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Manufacturers' Organization in a Press Communique has denied what it termed as "rumour" that the Organization has welcomed the proposal for the Multi-Point Sales Tax in a personal interview its representatives had with the Finance Minister of Bombay.

As a matter of fact, the Communique adds, the representatives of the A.-I.M.O. have not all met the Finance Minister in this connection.

Surat Weavers Protest

SURAT, Aug. 2 (PTI): A public meeting of Surat weavers this evening protested against the Multi-Point Sales Tax Bill now under discussion in Bombay Assembly and appealed to Government to drop the bill as it will result in utter ruination of over 50,000 small weavers of Surat.

NEHRU DEFENDS DETENTION BILL

OFFICIALS SHALL NOT GAMBLE

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (PTI): Gambling by Egyptian Government officials is banned by law, it was announced here today.

The law prohibits gambling in Government clubs and also forbids officials gambling in licensed clubs.

All Quiet In Egypt

REGENCY COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENT

CAIRO, Aug. 2: General Mohammed Naguib, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, today described the new regime he has given the country as a "combined movement for the social and economic uplift of the Egyptian people under a constitutional monarchy".

Salah Mortaga, Director of Public Security, announced that "all is quiet all over the country."

REGENCY COUNCIL

Tonight an announcement was expected of the first Regency Council to rule Egypt until Farouk's infant son, king Ahmed Fuad comes of age.

The temporary Regency Council to be appointed by the Cabinet will function until a new Parliament is elected.

Aly Maher was visited today by United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

Spurred by appeals of General Naguib for a "voluntary purge" in political parties, younger elements in the Wafd, most powerful party in the country, last night approached veteran statesman Moustapha Nahas demanding a "cleanup" in its executive.

The Moslem Brotherhood has demanded "gradual application of the Islamic system as laid down in the Koran" as the basis of the new regime.

EX-KING FAROUK

CAPRI, Aug. 2: Ex-King Farouk of Egypt and Queen Narriman apparently carrying out their new role of "ordinary simple people" moved about this tiny tourist-crammed island today, but always with bodyguards in close attendance.

The Communist paper "Unita" said today police had been warned that three Egyptians were in Italy "with the express intention of making an attempt on the life of Farouk".

But members of the royal household said the ex-monarch was concerned only with a possible threat to his seven month old son the infant King Ahmed Fuad II.

Political police in Rome said they knew no such plot.

The Bodyguards look after what has become known as "The Treasure Chamber" where Farouk placed several large heavy cases when he moved into the hotel.

People who claim to have seen the cases say they are ammunition boxes. But they may contain valuables, for both Farouk and one of his henchmen sleep in rooms beside the mysterious wooden crates.

Debris Buries Whole Family

FATHER AND DAUGHTER FOUND DEAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A whole family of four members, husband, wife and two daughters, were buried alive under the debris when a house collapsed during the recent rains in a village in Matar Taluka. The father and one daughter were found dead, while the mother and another daughter were found unconscious with heavy injuries. The injured were removed to hospital where the woman is lying in a precarious condition.

Anti-Social Forces Out To Endanger State

NO TRUCK WITH VIOLENCE IN NAME OF MASS ACTION

NEW DELHI, August 2 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU today stoutly defended the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill in the House of the People, while Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, speaking immediately after the Prime Minister, kept up the Opposition's vigorous attack.

"I cherish the freedom of the individual", said Mr. Nehru, "and I do not want, even in the name of the state, the freedom of the individual to be crushed. But undoubtedly, the freedom of certain individuals has to be curbed for the safety of the state, if occasion arises."

The main approach of the Bill, Mr. Nehru contended, was not only right, but democratic.

Prime Minister Nehru, intervening in the debate on the preventive detention (second amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee, said, "I confess I have had a feeling of unreality during this debate, as if we were discussing something that is not this particular Bill but something which we have in our minds, our own personal experience, may be, or our future hopes of what we should or should not do. So we have by-passed this Bill."

The Cabinet, said Mr. Nehru, considered the matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that it was not only desirable, but necessary to continue the old measure with certain important and basic change in it.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST MISUSE

Members had pointed out many cases where, according to them, the act had been misused. He had no doubt that it must have been misused. Let the House consider safeguards to prevent any such misuse. But when one talked about misuse of a measure, one must always think of the particular set of circumstances under which that act was used.

Reference had been made to what happened in Telengana, said Mr. Nehru. "I accept for the moment, without analysing each case, that there were a number of cases of misuse or grave misuse, but I would like the House to remember the context.

The context was the gravest misuse of any kind of liberty that an individual ought to have in this country (cheers) the context was something near as approaching war, a challenge to the authority of the State. The context was civil war (cries of 'no' from Communists and 'yes' from Congress benches.)

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER ARMS

Mr. Nehru said that arms were deliberately used and "to this day, there is a refusal to give up those arms. Was it not an extraordinary thing?

"I accept that those arms are not being used at the present moment," said Mr. Nehru. "I accept there is a great change for the better."

And if there is a great change for the better, I should like the House to consider how far the government which I have the honour to represent is to be given credit for it.

"The change for the better has come, because of a certain policy pursued by this government month after month and year after year under circumstances of great stress and strain. Even so, the fact remains that a group of persons in this country who are known to have arms want to lay down conditions before they will give up those arms.

Why do they not give them up? Because at the back of their mind they want to use them sometime or other under certain circumstances. I do not mean to say that members who have changed their policy recently do not mean to abide by that change. I welcome it, I am glad of it and I welcome them here. But I do say that undoubtedly it is at the back of their minds. Otherwise why do they not give up those arms?

Mr. Nehru added that he did not wish to lay great stress on this matter and had merely mentioned it in passing.

CHALLENGE IN THE AIR

Any Government which brought a Bill of this kind, said Mr. Nehru, knew that it could easily be attacked and criticised. It was a matter of courage for a government to bring forward such a Bill.

A Bill like this could only be brought forward by government that felt the responsibility for the burden it shouldered. If the people of India did not want that government, they could push it out.

Referring to the challenges that had been thrown at government to face the electorate on the issue of preventive detention, Mr. Nehru said, "it is all very well for a member there or here to issue challenges in the air about elections and the like. Surely, we have had elections only a little while ago. It is not so long. Surely, this very detention act and a very much harder one than the one we are proposing—was very much before the public. And surely it was talked about and criticised by members of the opposition in the election campaign all the time."

Interrupting the Prime Minister, Prof. Hirendranath Mukerjee asked whether any Congress speaker anywhere defended the detention act.

Mr. Nehru: This was an issue. There were a hundred issues. If you went to my city of Allahabad, the major issue there against me was the Hindu Code Bill.

A Member: Where is the Hindu Code Bill now?

Mr. Nehru: I thought members knew it is in the programme of government, and the government is going through with it. (cheers).

GLIB TALK OF POLICE STATE

He deplored the "glib talk" about a police state.

"Was it a police state that produced that election in which all of us were returned and members opposite came in?" he asked.

So far as individual cases were concerned, said Mr. Nehru, left relief be given and let punishment be meted out where it was due. But that was a separate matter. The question before the House was how far, in the totality of circumstances in India, it was desirable to have a measure like this in the armoury of the state's laws.

The other question was how far the rights of the individual citizen could be safeguarded, so that, as far as human ingenuity could devise, he would not be subjected to harassment and injustice.

ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Somehow or other, continued Mr. Nehru, the question had been dealt with rather as if the Bill was aimed at the activities or the future activities of a certain group or party. That was a wrong view to take. "We have had in India, broadly speaking, four types of anti-social activities. I am referring for the moment only to activities which involve violence and not other activity. There is the communal activity and there is the Communist activity. When I say Communist, I am not confining my words to the Communist party's activities. I have used a loose word, because there are so many groups and parties whose names even I do not know. We can make long lists of R.S.P. and all kinds of initials. The Communist Party of India is the group we know. There are any number of other groups which float in and out of the scene of action which are under no discipline, not even their own discipline, and which create an enormous amount of trouble. Then there are the purely terrorist activities. Then there are, broadly speaking again, the jagirdari activities. These are the four main violent approaches.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya: What about Congress activities?

Mr. Nehru: The honourable member can also make a long list of violent activities if he reads the reports of the courts. Some

(Continued on page 17)

SOVIET STILL AT IT

Seeking Ban On Atom Bomb At Red Cross Meet

TORONTO, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter).—The Eighteenth International Red Cross Conference resumed its meeting here today with the Russian delegation still seeking an Atom Bomb ban.

The Russians have already been outmanoeuvred once in attempts to get their motion approved. The Conference yesterday approved two British amendments virtually rewriting it.

The Soviet sought to ban the bomb "by a convention providing for the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

The British amendment changed this to read instead "within the frame work of general disarmament to a plan for the international control of atomic energy, which will ensure prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only."

The second amendment urged all National Red Cross Societies to support the work of the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations.

The Soviet version had urged the societies to "obtain from their respective governments the prohibition of the atomic weapons and to urge their governments to conclude an International Convention to this end immediately."

General Nikolai Slavin, head of the Soviet Red Cross Group, which abstained in the 48-0 vote for the British amendment said he would bring his original resolution up again at the Conference's plenary session on Monday.

Nepal Reds Contact Chinese In Tibet

FOURTEEN ARRESTED IN BORDER DISTRICT

KHATMANDU, August 2 (PTI).

Fourteen Nepalese Communists were arrested in a north-western border district when returning from Tibet on July 30, according to reliable reports.

Important documents were also seized.

Official sources declined to mention the place where the arrests took place, but it was believed that the Communists were caught in Jumla district, which borders on Tibet, and from which six passes lead to Tibet. Three of them are seasonal and three all-weather passes.

The Communists were reported to be returning after contact with their Chinese counterparts.

This is the first report of contact between Chinese and Nepalese Communists, which is considered "probably authentic" by official sources.

A detailed report is still awaited by the Government here.

It is not known if any arms were seized from the Communists, nor are their identifications known to the Government here so far.

India had a favourable balance to the tune of 179 lakhs in land trade with Pakistan during June this year, according to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Total exports to Pakistan amounted to Rs. 351 against imports of Rs. 172 lakhs.

Train Ploughs Into Crowd

SEVEN AFRICANS KILLED

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Seven Africans were reported killed and a number injured when a train ploughed into a crowd of Africans at a suburban station near here today.

CENTURY CANDLE IN EVA'S MEMORY

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): A 200-pound candle has been ordered by Argentine Health Minister, Dr. Ramon Carrillo to burn for one hour on the 26th of each month in memory of the late Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President. The candle is intended to last 100 years.

U.S. HAS A TREMENDOUS DAY AT OLYMPIAD

Konno Lowers 1,500 Record: Belgians Win Cycling Event:

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (UPA).

THREE new Olympic swimming records were set today as the United States made a strong last-day surge to win the unofficial team championship honours in the XVth Olympics.

Nineteen gold medals were to be awarded today of which ten were in boxing. The United States has five men in the boxing finals, Russia only two and the United States had expected to clinch the team honours sometime during the boxing. But the Americans started scoring early in the day and soon made up the deficit of 24-1/2 points with which they started.

Ford Konno of the United States, 19-year-old student at Ohio State shattered the Olympic record of 19 minutes 12.4 seconds as he won the Olympic 1,500-metre freestyle swimming championship with a dazzling 18.30 today.

The United States' Mrs. Patricia McCormick, pretty blonde 22-year-old housewife from Long Beach, California, won the women's Olympic high dive today to take the gold medal in both diving events and to clinch the unofficial team championship for the United States over Russia.

The United States also won the second and third places in high dive and thus 19 points gained here in the unofficial scoring system made it impossible for Russia to surpass the United States, no matter what happens in boxing.

Mrs. McCormick had led a field of eight qualifiers after yesterday's four dives and easily held her lead in today's two final dives. She also won the platform diving earlier in the week.

The United States' victory over Russia in the final basketball game put the United States ahead and when the United States swept the top three places in the women's high dive it gave America enough points that it was mathematically impossible for Russia to catch up.

The Russians meanwhile erased the point score total board at their Otaneimi Olympic village of all figures and left on the board only the names of the medal winners. The disappearance of the figures came as the United States passed the Soviet Union in the Olympic team championship competition under the American scoring system and were pressing the Russians on their own scoring method.

The new records were by Australia's John Davies in the 200-metre breaststroke and the United States' Ford Konno in the 1,500 metres freestyle.

In the third swimming final of the day, Valerie Gyenge of Hungary won the 400 metres women's freestyle, creating a new Olympic record.

Sweden and Belgium also had a happy day as the Olympics drew to a close. Sweden won the individual and team gold medals in the three-day equestrian event and Belgium won the individual and team championship in the cycling road race.

EQUESTRIAN

Sweden concluded its domination of Olympic equestrian events today by winning both the individual and team championships in the three-day event.

Earlier Sweden won both gold medals in the Grand Prix de Dressage.

Hans von Blixen Finecke won the individual gold medal, with French G. Le Frant taking the silver medal and the bronze went to Germany's Willi Busing.

In team standings, Germany won the silver medal and Portugal took the bronze medal.

Finecke's final total was 28.33 penalty points, lowest of all the riders.

Thirty-five horses jumped today in the final part of the three-day event—obstacle jumping over 12 obstacles. Finecke got 10 penalty points and Le Frant 10. Busing made a perfect ride today with zero penalty points.

The team scores were Sweden 221.94; Germany 235.49 and Portugal 618.

SUCCESS FOR SWEDEN

Sweden scored its second successive double gold medal triumph in the Olympic equestrian competition today by winning both the individual and team championships of the three-day event.

Sweden previously took both the individual and team gold medals in the Grand Prix de Dressage.

Swimming

MEN'S 200 METRES BREAST STROKE (FINAL): 1. J. Davis (Australia) 2 min. 34.4 secs. (gold medal); 2. B. Stassforth (United States) 2 min. 34.7 secs; (silver medal); 3. H. Klein (Germany) 2 min. 35.9 secs. (bronze medal); 4. N. Hirayama (Japan) 2 min. 37.4 secs.; 5. T. Kajikawa (Japan) 2 min. 38.6 secs.; 6. J. Nagasawa (Japan) 2 min. 39.1 secs.; 7. M. Lusein (France) 2 min. 39.8 secs.

WOMEN'S 400 METRES FREESTYLE (FINAL): 1. V. Gyenge, (Hungary), 5 min. 12.1 secs. (olympic record) gold medal; 2. E. Novak (Hungary), 5 min 13.7 secs. (silver medal); 3. E. Kavamoto, (United States), 5 minutes 14.6 secs. bronze medal; 4. C. Green (United States) 5 min. 16.5 secs; 5. R. Hveger-Andersen (Denmark) 5 min. 16.9 secs.; 6. E. Szekely (Hungary) 5 min 17.9 secs,; 7. A. Schultz (Argentine), 5 min. 24.0 secs.; 8. G. Andersen (Denmark) 5 min. 27.7 secs.

MEN'S 1,500 METRES FREESTYLE (FINAL): 1. J. Konno (USA) 18 min. 30 secs. (Olympic-record) (gold medal); 2. S. Hashizume (Japan) 18 min. 41.4 secs. (silver medal); 3. T. Okamoto Brazil 18 min. 51.3 secs. (bronze medal); 4. J. Mclane (USA) 18 min. 51.5 secs; 5. J. Bernardo (France) 18 min. 59.1 secs; 6. Y. Kitamura (Japan) 19.8, 0.4 secs; 7. P. Duncan (South Africa) 19 min. 12.1 secs; 8. J. Marshall (Australia) 19.8, 53.4 secs.

FINAL PLACINGS IN THE WOMEN'S HIGH DIVING
(Official Points)

1, P. McCormick (United States) 79.37 points (Gold Medal); 2. P. Myers (United States) 71.63 points (Silver Medal); 3, J. Irwin (United States) 70.49 points Bronze Medal; 4. N. Pellissard (France) 69.08 points; 5. P. Long (Britain) 63.19 points; 6. H. Vereina (Soviet Russia) 61.09 points; 7. D. Spencer (Britain) 60.76 points; 8. E. Bogdanovskaja (Soviet Russia) 57.50 points.

Cycling

CYCLING ROAD RACE FINAL (Distance 190.4 kilometres or 119 miles):—

A. Noyelle (Belgium) 1, (5 hrs. 6 mins. 3.4 secs.) (Gold Medal); R. Grondclaers (Belgium) 2, (5 hrs. 6 mins. 5.12 secs.) (Silver Medal); E. Ziegolor (Germany) 3, (5 hrs. 7 mins. 47.5 secs.) (Bronze Medal); L. H. Victor (Belgium) 4, (5 hrs. 8 mins. 54 secs.); D. Brvni (Italy) 5, (5 hrs. 11 mins. 54 secs.); V. Eucconelli (Italy) 6, (5 hrs. 11 mins. 16.5 secs.; G. Ghidini (Italy) 7; O. Beissner (Germany) 8; F. Maenen (Holland) 9; J. Anquetil (France) 10, G. Gopeda (Mexico) 11; A. Ames (Luxembourg) 12; B. Monti (Italy) 13, Y. Lundh (Sweden) 14; R. Graf (Switzerland) 15.

They Watched The Olympiad

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Forty thousand foreign visitors were in Helsinki at the peak of the Olympic Games, according to official figures.

On the opening day there were 37,000, including official Olympic guests and tourists.

Foreign reporters covering the games totalled 1,243 from 70 countries, plus 165 broadcasters and 160 photographers.

Equestrian

THREE DAY TEAM COMPETITION

1. Sweden (Gold Medal);
2. Germany (Silver Medal).

H. Von Blixen-Finecke, Sweden, riding Jubal won the gold medal.

Basketball

Chile beat Brazil 58-49 to gain fifth place in the Basketball competition today.

Brazil was placed sixth in the competition.

Water Polo

Holland gained fifth place in the water polo tournament by beating Spain seven-one in Group "B" of the final round this morning.

FINAL ROUND GROUP A:
Yugoslavia 3; Italy 1.
(Halftime Yugoslavia 0, Italy 1).

FINAL PLACINGS IN THE TOURNAMENT

1. United States (Gold Medal);
2. Soviet Russia (Silver Medal);
3. Uruguay (Bronze Medal);
4. Argentine;
5. Chile;
6. Brazil;
7. Bulgaria;
8. France.

Olympic Boxing Finals

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (PTI).

The results were:—

FLYWEIGHT (final): N. Brooks (U.S.A.) beat E. Basel (Germany) on points.

BANTAMWEIGHT (final): P. Hamalainen (Finland) beat J. McNally (Ireland) on points.

U.S. Leads With Clear Margin

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (PTI).

The United States took the lead from Russia today in unofficial national tabulations of the Olympic Games results.

With results of boxing, water-polo, football and equestrian events to be announced, scores of the two were:

1. United States 554.
2. Russia 531-1/2.

The United States have so far gained 35 gold medals to Russia's 22.

Hungary is lying third with 275 points and 12 gold medals.

Placing are based on an award of ten points for a first place, five for a second, four for a third, 3 for a fourth, 2 for a fifth and one for a sixth.

Will P.M. Grant Declare V-Day

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2 (PTI): The Players' Association of Calcutta have appealed to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to declare the day of the victorious Indian Hockey team's return to India, a public holiday.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, the Association said, "by common consent, and as a matter of fact, the Indian hockey team are and have been invincible. Since 1928 they have not been beaten in any international match. By beating Holland 6-1 this year in the Olympic Hockey Final, they have set up a unique world record".

A Thrilling Finish

The finish of the Olympic 1,500 metres final at Helsinki was as thrilling as could be expected in this middle distance. Winning by inches is J. Barthel of Luxembourg (No. 406) with R. E. McMillan of U.S.A. (No. 992) second and Britain's hope R. G. Bannister (No. 177) third.

BOMBAY STATE TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN interesting third round match between J. Ezeikel and D. D. Walawalkar in the men's singles event of the Bombay State Table Tennis Championships played this evening, resulted in a narrow victory for the former who survived to win in the final game.

The first three rounds of the top half of the men's singles and first and second rounds of the juniors singles and doubles were gone through this evening, and most of these matches resulted in easy victories for the fancied players.

The results were:

Junior's Singles

Second round: A Aaron beat Miss L Kilachand 21-8, 21-7; D D Singh beat N V Merchant 21-19, 21-10; R Mohan Rao beat M S Vyas 21-15, 21-4; M Hillel beat B Benjamin 21-10, 24-22; F M Chinoy beat D Pundole 21-7, 21-18; A D Parker beat V D Parker 8-21, 21-14, 21-16; A S Vakil beat Y Hamid 21-16, 21-7; S J Marshall beat R J Kapadia 21-16, 21-17; N D'Souza beat T K Kilachand 21-13, 21-17; M George beat P F Khambatta 21-17, 21-17; J C Shah beat D M Toprani 21-14, 21-18; S V Merchant beat P J Dave 21-12, 21-5; K C Toprani beat S Talwar 21-12, 21-15; A Shah beat R S Dalal 17-21, 21-14, 21-17; S R Samuel beat P Biswas 21-9, 21-15; M V Mondkar beat M Noorani 21-17, 18-21, 21-8.

Third round: R Mohan Rao beat D D Singh 21-10, 21-12; A Aaron beat M Hillel 21-8, 21-14; S V Merchant beat K C Toprani 21-9, 21-15; F M Chinoy beat N D'Souza 21-18, 21-15; J C Shah beat M George 21-15, 21-15; A S Vakil beat A Shah 21-16, 21-11; S J Marshall beat A D Parker 21-15 10-21, 21-19; M V Mondkar beat S R Samuel 21-13, 21-19.

Junior's Doubles

First round: J C Shah and P J Dave beat R K Bajaj and S M Velkar 21-17, 21-17; F M Chinoy and R Rao beat D K Daftari and A Dixit 21-15, 21-7; P K Biswas and M Noorani beat J C Meyers and E Elias 21-9, 21-18; M George and I Nissim beat P K Khambatta and D Kasinath 21-14. 22-20.

Second round: S J Marshall and A D Parker beat S Talwar and D Palkhiwalla 21-18, 21-17; A Aaron and A S Vakil beat K Toprani and R Asar 21-13, 21-5; R Rao and F M Chinoy beat B B Patel and R C Kapadia 21-12, 21-17; M Hillel and D Pundole beat P K Biswas and M Noorani 21-19, 18-21, 22-20; J C Shah and P Dave beat N Medhora and R F Medhora 21-18, 21-11; M George and I Nissim beat A Sequeira and M Altzenwiller 21-18, 21-11.

Men's Singles

First round: P J Kariwala beat P K Jayakar 21-12, 21-9; M T Mirchandani beat C D Patange 21-15, 21-17; C R Kelekar beat P A Dixit 21-8, 21-10; M M Dalvi beat Sarangpani 21-6, 21-11; D S Kapoor beat J I Jacob 23-25, 21-8, 21-15; M K Venkar beat K B Nagarkatti 18-21, 22-20, 24-22; V Durg w.o. S Koppikar; P K Beri w.o. S Saifuddin; M N Uppani w.o. S R Nath; N N Mulla w.o. C P Merchant; B S Khambatta w.o. I C Kothari; N Radhakrishna w.o. A C Setalwad; M M Samuel w.o. R N Irani.

Second round: M Uppani beat D S Kapoor 17-21, 23-21, 21-12: K A Khandawala beat N R Shah 21-15, 21-10; B S Khambatta beat E Corelho 21-18, 21-9; N Radhakrishnan beat M T Mirchandani 21-14, 21-17; M M Dalvi beat R N Irani 21-8, 21-8; H Crasto w.o. J Narayan; A V Shroff w.o. C N Ramchand; C N Honavar w.o. N S Navalkar; N K Karia w.o. V Amin; K Sunder Rao and B M Shah both scratched; B Madhani w.o. P C Mudhnany; A K Swamy w.o. M N Voiparia; J Chandnani w.o. S B Maheshwar; C R Kelekar beat N Mulla 21-15, 21-5; V R Durg beat P K Beri 21-14, 21-18; B J Khariwal w.o. B S Mehta; B D Sawant w.o. B J Kalyanwala; J Ezekiel beat A N Shah 21-18, 19-21, 21-9; N Desai beat A B Sukhla 21-17, 10-21, 21-19; B S Borkar beat S Patel 21-11, 21-9; A Lopez beat M Chandnani 21-4, 21-8; G S Rane beat J F Nazareth 21-17, 10-21, 21-13; K M Rungta beat R Shinde 21-19, 21-10; J N Galvankar w.o. C Patel; V N Vaidya w.o. B R Irani; D Walawalkar beat P R Vednarayan 21-12, 21-14; P W Kodge beat A Shah 21-13, 21-6; M V Halady beat Dina Nath 21-10, 21-10; V Ranganath beat S S Gangolli 21-2, 21-10; J Mehta w.o. J Cooper; A H Desai beat A K Birdie 21-18, 15-21, 21-12.

Third round: B S Khambatta beat N Radhakrishnan 21-17, 21-11; C R Kelekar beat M M Uppani 21-17, 21-11; D J Khariwal beat U R Durg 21-19, 21-8; J Ezekiel beat D D Wallawalkar 21-6, 17-21, 21-19; K M Rungata beat B D Sawant 21-10, 21-16; J N Galwankar beat V N Vaidya 21-11, 22-20; A Lopez beat N Desai 21-3, 21-3; V Ranganath beat J Mehta 21-11, 21-14; M V Halady beat P W Korde 21-5, 21-13; A Desai beat A U Shroff 21-15, 21-16; C N Honavar beat H Crasto 21-14, 21-6.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Rainbow vs. Goan Sports; 5-40 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Dynamos; (Senior Harwood League—2nd leg).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Reserve Bank vs. Kores; 4-30 p.m. Ind. Gymkhana "A" vs. Burmah—Shell "B"; 5-40 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs. Western Rly.

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

3-30 p.m. First and second rounds of Women's Singles, followed by first and second rounds of Women's Doubles; first three rounds of Men's Singles (bottom half)—State Championship.

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana:

4 p.m. Suburban Championships.

RAILWAY WASTE PENALTY KICK

Shell Held To A Goalless Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO goalless drawn games, both dull, featured this evening's Senior Harwood League Football ties at the Cooperage when Burmah-Shell shared points with Central Railway, and St. Francis Goans were lucky to do likewise against Asbestos Cement earlier in the evening.

Burmah-Shell, proved to play negative soccer, tried every possible means, including rough tactics, in order to secure valuable points in order to beat I.C.L. in the League Championship, but Railway custodian Ramaswami saved and similar counter charges by the Railway were more than a match for their 'whims'.

The Burmah-Shell outfit were, indeed, lucky. A penalty kick was wasted by D'Sa in the closing stages of the first half, when referee Rodrigues penalized Poonawalla for fouling—deliberately pushing Tambe in the prescribed area. D'Sa kicked straight into goalkeeper T. Le Febour, who saved well.

The wet ground conditions did not provide the sides with an ideal playing ground, but it certainly brought out the tame qualities of both sides on a wet ground. The Railway defence was well served by Almeida, who returned after a considerable absence and the attack was kept alive by the mighty midget Tambe.

For Shell Maxie and Franklin were dangerous, but they received little support from their inner trio. Bernard played a cool game as left half and watched J. D'Sa carefully.

Shell had a glorious chance of going into the lead in the closing stages, but the alert Ramaswami knocked the sting out of his kick with a punch to the ball. The match was otherwise evenly balanced.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour; S. Poonawalla, Angelo; R. Willmer, Middlecoat, Bernard; Franklin, Rego, T. Lobo, Noronha, Maxie.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami; A. Rodricks, R. Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan, Narayan; J. D'Sa, Rajling, Tambe, Shiva, Tully.

Referee: R. Rodrigues.

Francis Goans were lucky to have a charmed goal when they held Asbestos Cement to a goalless draw early this evening.

Asbestos Cement had more of the exchanges in the second half, though the Francis Goans were on top in the initial half.

But poor marksmanship by Aboobaker proved to be the bane of the Asbestos men. He had Christopher at his mercy on four occasions—twice in each half, all through solo efforts; but he failed to score.

Francis Goans were rather feeble in goal area, though they had many fine openings, particularly from the right wing.

The teams were:—

FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, S. D'Costa; A. Fernandes, J. Coutinho, B. D'Souza; Ayres D'Souza, A. Gracias, J. Fernandes, John Fernandes, Peter Fernandes.

ASBESTOS CEMENT: Shivanand; Rebeiro, Kenny; Dan, Shivram, Kamble; Nadan, Das, Aboobaker, Bhaskaran, James.

Referee: B. M. Biswas.

BELLONA BEAT BOMBAY GYM. XV

BOMBAY, Saturday: Members of the crew of the H.M.N.Z.S. Bellona today beat a Bombay Gymkhana XV 17-0 in a rugger fixture arranged here in connection with the visit of the New Zealand cruiser.

The Bellona men scored a penalty goal, three tries and a goal for their convincing win.

The Gymkhana side played fourteen men after their right wing three-quarter Nott injured his nose and left the field.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday: By their solitary goal victory over Bombay Amateurs, the B.E.S.T. Sports Club made the quarter-final grade of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Though the Tramwaymen saw more of the ball throughout they were not able to get the better of the Amateurs till the second half of the extra time when Gajanan scored the all important goal.

Earlier in the First Division Indian Football League, Blue Wizards after muffing many scoring chances beat Tata "A" by a solitary goal scored through D. Moraes.

In the first game of the evening G. B. Police beat Bengal Club by two goals to nil in the Second Division.

Towards the close of play referee A. Braganza ordered copper N. Misquita and D. Dey of Bengal Club off the field for their misbehavior. Nachre and Kunder were the goal scorers.

Central Rly. Ground, Parel

The following are the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division Harwood League at the Central Rly. Ground, Parel: Goan S. C. "C"—3 (A. Pereira 2 and T. D'Souza)., Thunderbolt S. C.-0; St. Paull's—3 (S. D'Souza 3), Nightingale—2 (J. Caughill), St. Stephens—1, (S. Afonso), Goa Republic—1, (C. D'Sa).

Miss Sultana For Pakistan

MADRAS, Aug. 2 (PTI): Miss Sayeed Sultana of Hyderabad, women's National table tennis champion, has now accepted the invitation of the Pakistan Table Tennis Association to participate in the Islamia Open Table Tennis Tournament commencing at Karachi on August 25th. Miss Sultana had earlier declined the invitation for private reasons.

Miss Sultana will leave Bombay on 21st August for Karachi by air along with national champion Thiruvengadam and Chandarana of Bombay, who have already conveyed their assent to take part in the championships.

ASHOK SHIELD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifteen teams were entered to the Ashok Shield Tournament, including the holders Mother India School 'A', open to the Karnatak Schools in Bombay, and which is commencing on Sunday at Oval with a opening match between Bombay Fort School 'E' and Young Men's School 'C'.

SENIOR SOCCER LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2 (PTI): The following are results of today's Senior Division Football League.

Mohammedan Sporting 1, East Bengal 0; Mohun Bagan 0; Sporting Union 0.

I.F.A. Shield Football Draw

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1: Forty-eight teams have been accepted for the I. F. A. Shield, the ties for which were drawn today. The tournament commences on August 14 and is likely to finish in the middle of September.

The following is the draw:—

FIRST ROUND:—1. Kidderpore vs. Chotanagpur Sports Association, 2. Gaya District vs. Sporting Union, 3. Chandernagore Sporting vs. Beniatola, 4. E. I. Railway vs. Gauhati Football Association, 5. Howrah Union vs. George Telegraph, 6. Cuttack Combined vs. City Club, Lucknow, 7. Nadia District vs. Greer Sporting, 8. Kamptee Football Association vs. Calcutta Garrison. 9. Customs vs. Police, 10. Port Commissioners vs. Rajasthan, 11. Jamshedpur Sports Association vs. Kalighat, 12. Calcutta Football Club vs. B. N. Railway, 13. Twenty-four Parganas vs. Suburban Club, 14. Salkia Friends vs. Dalhousie, 15. Burnpore United vs. Patna Football Association, 16. Wari Club vs. Subhas Deep Sporting Club (Port Blair).

SECOND ROUND:—A. Winner of 1 vs. Mohun Bagan, B. Winner of 2 vs. Students Union, Mysore, C. Winner of 3 vs. East Bengal Government Press, Dacca, D. Winner of 4 vs. East Punjab Sports Association, Amritsar, E. Winner of 5 vs. Dynamos Club, Bombay, F. Winner of 6 vs. Malabar District Sports Association, G. Winner of 7 vs. Delhi Club, H. Winner of 8 vs. Aryan Club, I. Winner of 9 vs. Bhowanipore, J. Winner of 10 vs. Mohammedan Sporting, K. Winner of 11 vs. Maharashtra Football Association, L. Winner of 12 vs. Hyderabad Football Association, M. Winner of 13 vs. Bangalore Blues, N. Winner of 14 vs. New Delhi Heroes, O. Winner of 15 vs. Alleppy Football Club, (Travancore-Cochin), P. Winner of 16 vs. East Bengal.

Bhopardikar And Dongre Win Easily

SUBURBAN OPEN BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday: M. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre won their encounter against Bal Bhagwat and D. N. Ghongade rather easily this evening in the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament at the Bandra Gymkhana. The seeded pair experienced a little opposition in the first game, but recorded a runaway victory in the second to win the match in two straight games.

Many of the matches down for decision in the men's and mixed doubles more or less one-sided, in fact none of them went over to the full length of three games.

Following were the results:—

Men's Doubles

Mr. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre beat Bal Bhagwat and D. N. Dhongade 15-10, 15-3; Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat S. D. Desai and A. R. Kavarana 15-6, 15-5; S. S. Chandran and G. R. Chandran beat M. N. Samuel and Sam Vircar 15-0, 15-4; Devindar Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat D. G. Mulekar and M. L. Pradhan 15-0, 15-0.

Mixed Doubles

W. J. Franklin and Mrs. Vaidya beat S. S. Parulekar and Miss Mukadam 15-6, 15-4, Cajetan Dias and Mrs. Bella Castellino beat M. G. Mangavdhekar and Mrs. Kelkar, 15-2, 15-6; R. Vimawalla and Miss H. Mistry beat E Fernandes and Miss L. Fernandes 15-1, 15-6; Henry Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege beat R. Rangachari and Mrs. Pradhan 15-5, 15-4; C. B. Kalappa and Mrs. Bathangade w.o. T. Mahadevan and Partner; R. A. Dongre and Mrs. Nandini Balsekar w. o. H. Farias and Miss Neila Farias; M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Vasumati Oak w. o. "C" Pair.

Inter College Table Tennis Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE process of weeding out in the Inter College Table Tennis Tournament was rather facile at St. Xavier's College Hall today with hardly any match providing a long drawn out struggle.

The results were:—

MEN'S DOUBLES (Second Round)

Yatin Vyas and M. V. Mallady (Sind "A") beat L. G. Waiganwar and M. A. Sarnik (Wilson "A"), 21—5, 21—13; D. P. Poncha and H. B. Kalawar (Nat. "B") beat V. G. Patil-Kulkarni and A. L. Mahajan (Vet. "A"), 21—12, 21—15; C. L. Subramaniam and S. H. Nariar (U.D.C.T. "A") beat D. H. Desai and R. B. Murray (S.T.C. "A"), 21-10, 21—12; M. N. Kumpta and S. Krishnan V.J.T.I. "A" beat S. N. Dalal and S. H. Dolikuka (Sir J. J. "A"), 21-10, 21-18; S. G. Kaswani and L. A. Ramani beat J. T. Shah and R. V. Seth (G.S.M. "A"), 21—11, 21—9; M. L. Lulla and N. L. Bajaj (Khalsa "B") beat Ram Rajni and M. Dandekar (Elp. "B"), 21—5, 21—17; A. H. Desai and A. Desai (Syd. "B") beat I. D. Wadwani and K. L. Waswani (Nat Med. "A"), 21—18, 21—19; D. P. Sampat and S. R. Irani (St Xav. "A") beat K. S. Ganesh and M. Harihar (Ruia "A"), 21—12, 21—19; S. K. Thackersey and A. I. Joosab (Syd. "A") beat B S. Khambatta and M. S. Wasudeo (St. Xav. "B"), 21—14, 21—12; K. M. Rungta and S. P. Dalvi (Elp. "A") beat C. Thompson and C. M. Hattangadi (Nat. 'A"), 21—11, 23—21; S. B. Naik and K. D. Shah (Nat. Med. "B") w.o. V. B. Kamath and N. V. Paranje (U.D.C.T. "B"); V. V. Pai and S. S. Parulekar (Wilson "B") beat M. R. Patel and R. M. Shah (Bhav. "A"), 21—14, 21—14; P. K. Athavale and J. C. Taraporewalla (G.M.C. "A") beat V. S. Parandikar and A. B. Vaidya (V.J.T.I. "B"), 21—14, 21—18; A. N. Shah and Madnani (Jai Hind "B") beat N. K. Mehta and N. J. Paymaster (G.S.M. "B"), 21—18, 21—17; H. K Sitaram and P. R. Vednarayan (Ruia "B") beat R. D. Hallady and K. Rastogi (Law "A"), 17—21. 21—9, 21—12; V. M. Nadkarni and N. Mistry (Khalsa "A") beat S. P. Madholkar and S. V. Paradkar (Ruparel "A"), 21—10, 21-12.

Women's Doubles: (first round): Gool Japanwalla and Jyotsna Shah (St. Xavier's 'B') w.o. S. R. Nair and M. S. Pardiwalla (Nat. Med. 'A'), Nalini Bakre and S. Dhaygude (Elp. 'A') beat Kumud Jukar and Suman Amonkar (Wilson 'B'), 21-14 20-22 22-20; Mani Poncha and Nalini Tamani (Cyd. 'B') beat G. N. Jhaveri and R. K. Bhansale (Jai Hd. 'A') 20-2 21-18 21-11; Nalini Shenoy and Bharati Anankar (Sophia 'A') beat Urmila Pradhan and Usha Shah (Sidd. 'A') 21-18 21-16; Sulochana Manakar and S. Mirkar (St. Xav. 'A') beat Marie Simoes and C. Nargolkar 21-10 21-18; T. Vakeel and S. Deshpande (Elp. 'B') beat S. M. Shashini and V. G. Idnani (Jai Hind 'B') 21-18 21-18; S. Bajaj and Agnes Pinto (Khalsa 'B') beat L. Bide and V. Bhide (G.M.C. 'B') 21-18 21-19; S. Kopikar and S. B. Chaugule (Podar 'A') beat S. V. Wagh and Karkinde 21-16 21-9.

Mixed Doubles (second round): V. Nadkarni and Ruby Satarawalla (Khalsa 'A') beat S. Irani and S. Mirkar (St. Xavier's 'B') 21-17 21-13; R. D. Hallady and Malti Alreja (Law 'A') beat F. K. Amroliwalla and P. Natu (G.M.C. 'A') 21-15 21-12; R. W. Durandhar and L. Nadkarni (G.S.M. 'A') beat S. S. Parulekar and Usha Kapadia (Wilson 'B') 21-16 19-21 21-19; I. Joosab and B. Bilpodiwalla (Syd. 'B') beat C. Jhaveri and G. M. Jhaveri (Jai Hind 'A') 21-14, 18-21 21-11; S. K. Thackersey and R. Bhatena (Syd. 'A') beat K. Rungta and N. Bhakre (Elp. 'A') 21-14 21-16; D. Sampat and S. Mankar (St. Xav. 'A') beat S. Nadkarni and U. Pradhan (Sidd. 'B') 21-18 21-9; N. Mistry and S. Sethi (Khalsa 'B') beat G. B. Wadwani and S. R. Nair (Nat. Med. 'A') 21-14 21-7.

KARNATAK LEAGUE

Students Union obtained an easy victory at the hands of Kanara Bros. by 4-1 in the only match played today at Oval in the Karnatak League.

Divecha Plays Havoc

GLAMORGAN DECLARE AT 204 FOR 9 WKTS.

SWANSEA August 2 (PTI).

Fine bowling by Ramesh Divecha, the Oxford Blue, who with little assistance from the pitch, took eight wickets for 74, and a fighting innings of 75 by Jim Pleass, were the features of the first day's play here between the Indian tourists and Glamorgan, writes PTI Special Correspondent.

The Welsh County hit up 204 by close of play for the loss of nine wickets and Wooler declared the innings closed.

Glamorgan made a disastrous start, losing their opening bats to Divecha with only 11 runs on the scoreboard. Pleass and Watkins, however, averted what threatened to be a collapse by adding 98 for the fourth wicket. But Glamorgan tumbled again once the stand was broken and the last five wickets of the day fell for 36.

Rain delayed the start by an hour and though Hazare tried all his bowlers during the day, he had in the end invariably to turn to Divecha. In his first spell, Divecha dismissed Parkhouse and Clift, the latter leaving to another of Umrigar's beautiful catches in the slip. Wooller stayed with Pleass until the score reached 70 when he too was dismissed by Divecha.

The scores were:—

GLAMORGAN (First Innings)

Clift c Umrigar b Divecha ..	6
Parkhouse c Sen b Divecha ..	5
Wooller lbw Divecha	30
Pleass lbw Divecha	75
Watkins b Divecha	43
Jones b Divecha	3
Hedges not out	12
Davies c Hazare b Ramchand	12
Hever b Divecha	1
Shepherd b Divecha	0
Shaw not out	0
Extras	9
Total (for 9 decl.)	204

(Scores incomplete)

EUROPEAN XI TROUNCED

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter).—India won by five goals to one in the hockey match against European team held here today.

Udham Singh scored in the first half, while Babu Singh scored in the second half for India. The Dutchman, Kruize, scored the Europeans side only goal.

The hockey match between the Olympic winners, India and a European team began today in the Olympic Stadium here before fifteen thousand people in excellent weather conditions.

The teams fielded as follows:

EUROPEAN XI: Van Leer (Belgium), Dubois (Belgium) and Drijver (Holland), Hales Cockett (Great Britain), Loggers (Holland), and Robinson (Great Britain); Nunn (Britain), Esser (Holland), Kruise (Holland), Conroy (Great Britain); and Klimik (Poland).

INDIA: Francis, Dharam Singh and Gentle; Claudius, Perumal and Luz, Raghbir Lall, Babu Singh (Captain), Dosanjh, Udham Singh and Rajgopal.

Russians Welcomed For 1956 Games

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet officials in Helsinki have told a member of the organising committee for the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, that Russians "will be only too happy to send a team if the Australians will issue visas to them". The member, Mr. Duncan Gray, has told the officials that there would be no difficulty about the visas.

U. S. Markets:

SERIOUS WEATHER PROBLEM HITS COTTON

Wall Street, Moderate

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (UPA).

COTTON futures met considerable weekend profittaking but a serious weather problem over much of the cotton-growing belt remained the major market influence maintaining undertone.

Futures opened narrowly irregular, then came to finish four points lower to 22 points higher. Only May-July contracts closed lower.

Heat and drought which were damaging crops continued to influence trading. The tight spot in the cotton situation continued to help the advance with mills increasing bids in an effort to obtain the needed supplies.

Increased offerings appeared on each advance but were well absorbed by small but persistent mill price fixing. Price swings were wider on advances than declines.

CLOSING PRICES

Deli.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				40.90
Oct.	38.21	38.40	38.02	38.29
Dec.	37.98	38.14	37.82	38.06
Mar	37.88	37.98	37.71	37.88
May	37.73	37.83	37.54	37.70
July	37.10	37.10	36.93	37.04
Oct.	35.11	35.30	35.11	35.25
Dec	34.89	35.10	34 85	35.10
	NEW ORLEANS			
Spot				39.85
Oct.	38.14	37.41	38.04	38.30
Dec.	37.94	38.15	37.85	38.07
Mar.	37.06	38.02	37.79	37.94
May	37.69	37.81	37.59	37.74
July	37.07	37.11	36.94	37.05
Oct.	35.00	35.28	35.07	35.25
Dec.		34.87	34.87	35.01

WALL STREET

Stock Exchange prices advanced modestly led by industrials most gains were narrow but enough to put ir new high levels since 1930.

Rairoads ease in strength and experts opined uncertainties of the future kept many traders on the sidelines.

Dealings totalled 1,050,000 shares. Of 1,084 issues traded, 429 advanced 343 declined and 312 were unchanged.

Metals displayed strength. Steels eased and utilities were inactive.

The curb turnover was of 370.000 shares.

The turnover in bonds totalled dol. 2,500.000.

U.S. STEEL PRICE

In the New York market today, the price for U. S. Steel was: High 41-1/4. Law 41-1/8, Close 41-1/4.

PEPPER

Black pepper prices were marked up one cent over night with dealers and grinders paying 1.82 dollars per pound for spot.

Stocks awaiting release quotas were quoted at $1.78-79 per pound afloats at $1.83-89.

In the shipment position July was quoted at $1.66; August at $1.56 and September at $1.51 per pound.

Demand was light and traders reported many sellers had withdrawn temporarily because of high prices abroad.

Occasional lots of Lampong were being offered at prices competitive with India but the quantities were reported small.

SEEDS

On the New York market today, the following prices were quoted:

Peanut 16-1|8, Blackpepper 1.84 nom.

COPRA

Copra was quoted today at $130 per short ton on a nominal basis. Coconut oil was quoted at nine cents per pound on a nominal basis

TIN

On the New York market today, the price of spot tin was unchanged at 121-1|2 cents per pound. In the forward market, the following were the closing prices: August — 115.00 cents per pound bid. September—115.50 cents per pound bid.

METAL

On the New York market today, the following were the prices:

LEAD—15.35 cents per pound bid for August and 15.40 cents per pound bid for September.

ZINC—14.65 cents per pound bid for August and 14.75 cents per pound bid for September.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver was quoted unchanged at 82-3|4 cents per ounce.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

On the Paris Bourse today gold was quoted at 506 Francs per gram.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, August 1 (UPA): The tin market was weak with spot down 5-1/2 sterling to 956-1/4 sterling and Three Months down five sterling to 955-3/4.

Spot has now fallen from this year's peak of 1,000-3/4 on February 5, but has not reached this year's low of 927-3/4 reached on January 2.

The turnover today was of 30 tons, nothing for cash. The market re-opens on Tuesday.

Closing prices were: Spot—buyers 956; sellers 956-1/2; business nil

Three Months—buyers 955-1/2; sellers 956; business at 956-1/2; to 956.

Settlement—956.

RUBBER

The rubber market was quiet today.

Closing prices included:

Sept.—26-1/4, 26-1/2.

Oct.-Dec.—25-3/4; 26: business at 25-3/4.

Jan.-March—24-3/4, 25.

April-June—24; 24-1/4.

CIF-August—25-1/2; 26.

Sept.—25-1/2; 26.

Oct.—25-1/4; 25-3/4.

PEPPER

The pepper market was steady with Malabar spot quoted at 1,475 sh. to 1,500 sh. sellers and August quoted at 1,250 nom.

Lampong was quoted at 10/4-1/2 sellers.

Muntok was quoted at 10/6 sellers.

Sarawak was quoted at 10/10-1/2 for afloats and August; and 10/6 for September, all sellers.

MERCURY

On the London market today the price of mercury was unchanged between 65 and 65-1/2 pounds per flask.

SILVER

LONDON, August 1 (UPA): On the London market today the price of silver was quoted unchanged at 73 pence per ounce for both spot and forward.

Sales Of Heavy Scrap Iron

NEW DELHI, August 1.

The Government of India have decided to remove the control over the distribution of certain categories of heavy scrap iron. Their statutory selling prices will, however remain unaffected.

The categories are: defective fish plates for heavy and light rails, defective blooms of over 4-1/2 square inches, defective, rejected or non-standard structurals over nine feet long of certain sections, and wrought iron used rails.

Control over the distribution of standard quality heavy structural steels and heavy rails was removed last month.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,775 and Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24-6

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Bullion market was quiet today on increased liquidation by Bull operators. Calcutta was also a seller and Silver prices declined. Gold also moved lower in sympathy with silver.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 160-4 and advanced at Rs. 160-8 under small buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and with professionals offering silver declined at Rs. 159-4. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 159-4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 89-3 and after declining at Rs. 88-15 steadied at Rs. 89. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 89-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-4.

Later on there was restricted business and the market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	.....	159	8	0
Forward	.....	159	8	0
Ready Gold	.....	89	10	0
Forward	.....	89	4	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 2.

2½ p.c. 1954	99	8	0
2½ p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2½ p.c. 1955	98	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1960	93	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2¾ p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1963 Con.	80	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	5	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	2	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	89	10	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	86	8	0
3-1|2 p.c. 1954-50	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	102	14	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1958-68	105	6	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	0	0
2¾ p.c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2¾ p.c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	1	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. N.W.F. 1952	101	8	0
4 p.c Bom. Muni	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959	107	0	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	104	0	0
3-1|4 p.c. Bom. Muni 1965	94	0	0
3-1|4 p.c. B.P.T. 1970	100	12	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, August 2.

The local produce market was steady with improved demand for groundnuts and oil. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 22/- and Khussam was placed at Rs. 29/12. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 164/8 and after improving at Rs. 165/8 steadied at Rs. 165/- May delivery was quoted at Rs. 142/8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	33	12	0
Coromandal ready	33	8	0
Khandesh quality	34	4	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	52	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	17	6	0
August	17	0	0
September	16	14	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	30	0	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	33	14	0
Oil First Pressure	17	4	0
September	165	0	0
May	142	8	0

Castorseeds Market

BOMBAY, August 2.

September delivery opened today at Rs. 164/8 and after declining at Rs. 164 advanced at Rs. 167/12 and closed at Rs. 167/8. May delivery opened at Rs. 142/4 and after declining at Rs. 142 advanced at Rs. 144/- and closed at Rs. 143/12.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

QUIET BUT STEADY TONE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2 (PTI).—The market displayed an easier tone round the more speculative stocks while other shares ruled quiet but steady. The volume of business was limited.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: — Three per cent loan 1986 80-4 s lots, 3 per cent loan 1953-55 100-4, 3 per cent loan 1966-68 89-9 s lot, four per cent loan 1960-70 102-12.

BANKS: — Allahabad Bank (Conty.) 169 s lot.

COTTONS:—Swadeshi Cotton Pref. 69.

COALS:—New Churulia 2-1.

JUTES:—Anglo-India 243, Belvedere 231, Delta 258, Kamarhatty 235, National 24-14, Nellimarla 41, Presidency 6-3, Howrah officially unquoted, closing 25-9.

ENGINEERINGS:—Indian Iron 24-6, Textiles Machinery 4-7.

MISCELLANEOUS: — Indian Copper 2-14, Assam Cement 4-7, Sone Valley Cement 6-9, Cal. Elec. 13-14. B.I. Corpn. 9-2, Indian Alluminium 131, Indian Cable 15-7, Indian National Air 1-15, Martin Burn 17-2, Metal Box 19-11, Metal Corpn. 6-4, Rallis India Ltd. 86-8, Roohtas Industry 7-5, Titaghur Paper 33, India Steamship 5-6.

SUGARS: — Carew and Co. 5-10, Darbhanga 8-6, Ryam 23-8, U. P. Sugar 13-1.

KARACHI MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent)

KARCHI, August 2.

Cotton market steady on higher New York advices on large exports on China account. Chinese takings for the season are estimated to reach five lakhs bales being nearly forty percent of total exports. But for these exports cotton position would have been much more difficult. Cottonseeds steadier and gram market strong owing smallest of stocks.

Current quotations:—

Cotton 289-F 89|90, NT 87|80, Less 85|86, Fourf 83|85, Cottonseeds 6-14, Rapeseeds 32|34, Gram 34, Gold 85|4.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE TALKS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Negotiations for a fresh trade agreement between India and Pakistan were resumed in New Delhi today on the return of Mr. M. Karamatullah, Secretary, Pakistan Ministry of Commerce, and leader of the Pakistan Trade Delegation, after consultations with the Pakistan Government.

Further detailed discussions will be continued in sub-committees which were constituted today and will hold their meetings tomorrow.

SPECIFICATION FOR COPPER RODS

NEW DELHI, August 2. A draft amendment to the Indian Standard Specification for copper rods for boiler stays has recently been issued in circulation for comments by the Indian Standards Institution.

The last date for receipt of comments is August 10, 1952. The comments may please be sent to the Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi 8.

Horlicks Milk Price

NEW DELHI, August 1.

The Government of India have under the supply and prices of goods act 1950, revised the maximum retail prices of Horlicks. The following are the revised prices:

Horlicks 1 lb. 3/14/0 per bottle, 1/2 lb. Rs. 2/4/9 and 5 lbs. Rs. 18/3/0.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	4	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	12	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	6	0
150 D. Box Aug.	877	0	0
150 D. Box Sept.	887	0	0
2/40 Staple Aug.	822	0	0

Gold Medal For President

AUTHOR OF BEST HINDI BOOK OF THE YEAR

NEW DELHI, August 2: The Kashmir Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Banaras has awarded a gold medal to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, for his book ATMAKATHA which has been adjudged the best Hindi book of the year. The Sabha offers this award annually to the author of the best book in Hindi of the year. ATMAKATHA is the autobiography of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

While offering the award, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha has said: "The ATMAKATHA is not only the best Hindi book but an interesting story of modern India's history starting from the national struggle for independence up to the attainment of freedom. Besides, the book provides an interesting insight into the life of the author."

The Kashmir Nagari Pracharini Sabha founded, among others, by the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1893, is the oldest organisation for the propagation of Hindi and the Devanagari script.

PLOT AGAINST CUBAN PRESIDENT

HAVANA, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Police today reported they had broken up a plot against the Cuban Government and for the assassination of President General Fulgencio Batista.

The ex-President Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, whom General Batista ousted in a coup d'etat last March, had contributed two million dollars to the plot, the police said.

The plot envisaged assassinating General Batista after Bombing strategic points in Cuba with planes to have been seized from the Cuban Army and others from Mexico and Guatemala, police said.

AFTER 26 YEARS, A CONCESSION

LONDON, Aug. 2 (PTI-Reuter): David Coupar Thomson, 91-year old Scottish newspaper owner who insisted for 26 years that none of his staff should join a trade union, has relented after a Government tribunal last month advised him to think again.

Labour Minister Sir Walter Monckton told the House of Commons today that the D. C. Thomson Printing and Publishing Company was now prepared to cease insisting on employees undertaking not to join a trade union-subject to certain safeguards already agreed by the unions.

Export Of Chillies

BOMBAY, August 2 (UPI).

Bombay chillies upto a limited quantity subject to a minimum of 2 tons per shipper, will be allowed to be exported by "established shippers" upto December 31, 1952, says notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

Another notification says that Bengal and Bihar chillies will be allowed to be exported to all permissible destinations upto December 31, 1952.

Export Of Jaggery

BOMBAY, August 2 (UPI).

The date of shipment of jaggery and jaggery powder for export has been extended from July 31 to August 7 against letters of credit received upto July 15, says a notification issued here to-day by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, August 2.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p. m. Rs. 1775|1777-8.

NEHRU DEFENDS DETENTION BILL

(Continued from page 13)

Congressmen may have misbehaved somewhere but, obviously, in the very nature of things, the Congress cannot indulge in mass violence.

"BROAD MASSES IN ACTION"

The other day, said Mr. Nehru, a member of the opposition, referring to what happened in Calcutta, had mentioned "broad masses in action and the sweep of history" etc.

The broad masses, said Mr. Nehru, had been in action and had brought about big changes for good or bad. But to call the kind of thing that had been seen in Calcutta or elsewhere occasionally, as the broad masses in action seemed to him not only a complete misjudgment of what was happening but a complete misuse of words.

It was very easy in a city like Calcutta for a hundred or two hundred or five hundred persons to create trouble. If that was called "the broad masses in action", he did not know the meaning of that phrase.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Nehru recalled, the great city of Calcutta was in a state of semi-terror, because every day some odd bomb would be thrown at somebody or a tram car would be burnt. Just about that time he went to Calcutta. "The broad masses came to me, a million of them," said Mr. Nehru. "At that meeting, a bomb was thrown killing a police inspector and two or three others as well as wounding the man who at the meeting.

But the vast audience behaved with discipline. I had told them if there is murder, or anything beforehand. "it does not matter, else happens. You must be disciplined. We will deal with the situation" and they did behave in a disciplined manner. After that, the broad masses began to take action against the bomb throwers. They said, "we are not going to be imposed upon by these individual terrorists."

Then all this stopped. That was what he would call the masses in action against those elements which created trouble. (loud cheers).

MOB VIOLENCE

"Are you going to have the City of Calcutta or the City of Delhi or the City of Bombay to be held up by a hundred or five hundred or a thousand people? Life will be impossible for the millions if that happened.

In Delhi the other day, there was an incident over an entirely private affair, some proposed marriage in which nobody was greatly interested. Whether it was right or wrong it was none of our concern. I never heard of it till this incident occurred. Certain elements in the city immediately went and started breaking the doors and windows of the Court house, hitting people in Chandni Chowk and generally creating trouble. If the Delhi police had relaxed on that occasion, no doubt this would have spread to large parts of the city.

We have not forgotten yet what happened from Delhi up to the East Punjab and in the areas of Pakistan from August to September or October, 1947. I shall never forget the horror of it. Good people, good peasants, were incited to commit inhuman barbarities. It is easy to incite them and do this kind of thing, and if in the name of democracy you want to undermine the proud structure of this democratic state that we have built up, you are welcome to it, but it is not my conception of democracy.

"It is our duty to protect the liberty of the individual and to see that every safeguard is provided. But let us at the same time remember that the major safeguard we have to think of is the safety of the country and the community, and it is that major responsibility that this Government has to shoulder, and to the best of its ability, it is going to shoulder it. (Cheers).

MISUSE OF FREEDOM

"There is always one conflict", continued Mr. Nehru, "unless the State is a perfect state and every individual is perfect, between the freedom of the individual and the needs of the security of the State. You have extreme examples in some countries, of the State being put above everything, above every single individual freedom. It is not for me to criticise them.

For my part, I cherish the freedom of the individual. I do not want that even in the name of the State, the freedom of the individual should be crushed. But undoubtedly, the freedom of certain individuals has to be curbed for the safety of the State, if occasion arises."

This country had only in the last few years emerged from a state of servitude and was struggling hard to build itself up. There were all kinds of disruptive tendencies at work, whether they were provincial, state, communal, caste, religious, social or economic. So long as the country had not got over these pulls, some such measure was essential, added Mr. Nehru.

Great stress had been laid during the debate on the need for legal advice being available to the detenu. 'I am afraid I am getting a bad reputation among that large and very estimable community of lawyers of India," said Mr. Nehru, "because estimable as they are, I do not admire their profession (laughter).

There is the counsel on either side to put the case and if you have lawyers on one side, there will be lawyers on the other too, and there will be arguments and judgments. The whole purpose of this is defeated. It is true that we must give the detenu or the proposed detenu the facilities to go to the Advisory Board and such other facilities as might be feasible."

DANGER TO WITNESSES

In normal trials, said Mr. Nehru facts were established by the evidence of witnesses or documents. In the nature of things, in cases of detention—it did not matter in which of the four categories the detenu fell—the witness stood in danger of his life.

Even in the last elections in Rajasthan and in Saurashtra, men were killed openly by jagirdari elements so that they might not vote for the Congress. It was openly said in posters that he who voted for the Congress would be killed, and dozens of people were killed. If an enquiry was held in Saurashtra, would it be possible for witnesses to give evidence openly against their bosses, against princes or jagirdars?

He particularly paid a tribute to the Government of Saurashtra and described it as "one of the most efficient and ablest of our State Governments." The Chief Minister of Saurashtra was "one of the humblest, ablest and quietest men in India." The Saurashtra Government, he said, was in fact so reluctant to take action that he had to write to the Chief Minister repeatedly and ask him to take action. "Now I am told here that he goes about arresting people and behaving like Chengiz Khan or Tamer Lane. I just do not understand it," Mr. Nehru said.

Mr. Nehru said that the Bill contained enough safeguards to prevent real injustice being done. If injustice was done, it could not endure for long. Somebody would be pulled up and it would have to be remedied.

KATJU'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Tek Chand (Congress—Punjab) said the Bill had been described by the Opposition as "obnoxious" but the great quality of the Bill was that it was only intended to be used against "obnoxious people." That way it ceased to be obnoxious.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Ind—Madras) said he was afraid the measure might be used against those who criticised the foreign policy of the country or those who advocated linguistic provinces. The Bill, he felt, was also directed against genuine trade union movements.

Dr. Katju: The measure will not be applied against genuine trade union movements.

MOOKERJEE'S SUGGESTION

Dr. Mookerjee said that the Prime Minister had claimed that every sort of issue was before the electorate. He asked whether the Congress had mentioned in its manifesto that if it came to power, it would continue the preventive detention law.

Intervening, the Prime Minister said: Honourable member must remember that during the last session of parliament it was stated that this will be placed before the new parliament" (loud cheers).

Dr. Mookerjee said that a suggestion had been made from the Opposition that a Congress member might resign and a by-election be held on the specific issue of preventive detention. That would settle the matter. He was making this suggestion with utmost seriousness.

Dr. Mookerjee suggested that the operation of the law might be applied to a limited area and asked the Government to create a new psychology in the country. "Let the Central Government have this law in reserve and apply the provisions only in times of emergency, in limited areas. Let them all wipe out the past and look to the future.

Mr. K. S. Raghavachari (Socialist Praja Party—Madras) said the powers under the Act should be exercised only by people who could be trusted to use them properly.

Mr. Raghavachari had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

ANTI-HINDI AGITATION

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

NEW DELHI, August 2 (PTI): The Speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar declined to give his assent today to an adjournment motion to raise a debate in the House of the People on the anti-Hindi agitation in the South.

The Speaker, who did not mention the name of the sponsor of the motion for which permission was sought, said that the motion was in the first place was vague. It did not refer to any specific instances and it merely said, that some posters or inscriptions in Hindi were being destroyed in the railway stations and the post offices by some persons who wanted to carry on an anti-Hindi agitation. The speaker presumed that the member meant the peace and tranquillity situation when he said a serious situation had arisen. The subject was entirely a State subject and the Central Government had nothing to do with it.

BIGAMY CASE CONVICTION

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 2 (UPI). Mrs. Allice Mary Prakash and Mr. A. R. Srinivasan, accused 1 and 2 respectively, in what is popularly known as the "Bigamy Case", were today convicted and sentenced under Section 494 I.P.C. read with Section 109, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Hyderabad first class city magistrate, Mr. Hanumantha Rao.

The case arose out of a complaint lodged by Havaldar S. V. G. Prakash, serving in the Indian Army, against his wife, Alice Mary Prakash that she married under Arya Samaj rites one Mr. A. R. Srinivasan without obtaining divorce and thereby commited bigamy.

The second accused, Mr. A. R. Srinivasan was a Superintendent in the Finance Department, Hyderabad Government, while Accused 1 was a clerk in the same Department.

The Magistrate granted leave to the accused to appeal to the Sessions Judge against the conviction. They were also released on bail for fifteen days.

The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Prakash is now in the custody of the former—the father.

MORE TIME FOR BEY OF TUNIS

TUNIS, Aug. 2 (UPA).—Tunisian Premier Salah Eddine Bacouche handed the Bey a complete text of the French reform programme and a letter from the French Resident, General Jean de Hauteclocque, during an audience at the Carthage summer palace today.

The letter makes no suggestion of how much time the Bey should take before announcing whether he will accept the plan.

Moral Rearmament

CAUS AUX MONTREU, Switzerland, August 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Delegates from 25 countries, including political, industrial and cultural leaders from the Far East, Europe, America and Africa met here yesterday for the 1952 World Assembly for Moral Rearmament.

'AMERIKA' EPISODE

U. S. Bans Soviet Embassy Bulletins

WASHINGTON, August 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Russia has accused the U.S. State Department of lying about the reasons of suspending its Russian language magazine "Amerika" and ordering the Soviet information bulletin to cease publication in the United States.

A new note delivered on Thursday the explanation that "Amerika" was shut down because of restrictions on its circulation in the Soviet Union. The real reason, the note said, was that the magazine failed as an instrument of American propaganda.

The State Department suspended "Amerika" on July 15 saying its circulation, controlled by a Soviet Government Agency, had shrunk in two years from 50,000 to 13,000 copies. In retaliation for Russian "obstruction", the English language information bulletin and other publications of Soviet Embassy in Washington were ordered to be suspended at the same time.

KOREA TRUCE TALKS

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (UPA): Allied and Communist staff officers on Saturday ended a week of marking time on trivial details of the Korean armistice draft while the first teams recessed.

Saturday's "second team" session lasted 1 hour and 35 minutes and the officers agreed to meet again on Sunday after the session of full delegations which is scheduled to convene at 11 a.m.

There was no immediate announcement of progress, if any was made at today's session.

R.A.F. PLANE CRASH

No Survivors

SINGAPORE, August 2 (PTI).—Royal Air Force 'Valetta' with a crew of seven crashed in the jungle in Selangor State today.

An official announcement said a Helicopter had sighted the wreckage, but the fate of the men was not known.

The 'Valetta' crashed this morning when engaged on an air-drop to British troops in the jungle about twelve miles from Kuala Lumpur.

The plane was seen flying over the dropping zone but then disappeared without making the drop.

A reconnaissance Helicopter from Kuala Lumpur saw the wreckage in the dense jungle.

Rescue Party Reaches Wreckage

SINGAPORE, Aug. 2 (PTI).—A rescue party reached the wreckage of a Royal Air Force 'Valetta' which crashed into the jungle today and found no survivors of the seven aboard.

On board were three Royal Air Force men and four members of the Royal Army Service Corps.

'Comet' In Trouble

KHARTOUM, August 2 (PTI-Reuter).—British Overseas Airways 'Comet' jet liner buckled its wings landing at flooded Wadi Seinda airport about twelve miles from here last night.

The great force of the water splash, as the northbound plane touched down, did the damage to the underside of the wings.

No one was hurt but the aircraft was grounded.

China Protests On Aircrafts Issue

LONDON, August 2, (PTI-Reuter): China's Vice-Foreign Minister today "protested seriously" against what he called Britain's seizure of aircraft at Hongkong, said to belong to Chinese Communist Air Corporation the New China news agency reported tonight.

Satyagraha In Vijayawada

VIJAYAWADA, Aug. 2 (PTI). The Vijayawada Town Socialist Party commenced a "satyagraha" campaign here yesterday in support of the movement conducted by Swami Sitaram for the early establishment of a separate Andhra State.

A batch of five satyagrahis led by Mr. Karlapati Satyanarayan Murthi, a local advocate, visited the offices of the Sub-Collector, First Class Magistrate, Civil Court and the Tahsildar and requested them to conduct their correspondence in Telugu.

The officers concerned assured them that the matter would be referred to the Government for necessary action.

Mr. M. Ramakrishna Rao of Puthanur village undertook a seven-day fast from today at the "satyagraha camp" in support of the Andhra State Movement.

Mr. Nett Venkatachalapati, Secretary of the Andhra Rashtra Sthapaka Sangham, inaugurating the satyagraha campaign hoped that all Andhras irrespective of any political affiliation, would join the satyagraha movement. He announced that the satyagraha would be extended to Rayalaseema area during this month.

Role Of Civil Disobedience

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug 2 (PTI). Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, said here yesterday that civil disobedience would prevail so long as "injustice and oppression" prevailed. If civil disobedience was not resorted to, people would take to the bullet, he said.

He was delivering the first of a series of seven lectures organised by the Nava Samskruti Sangh. The State's Finance Minister, Dr. G. S. Melkote presided.

Anti-Hindi Agitators Sentenced

BANGALORE, Aug. 2 (PTI).—Thirteen persons who were arrested at Krishnarajapuram and Bangalore Cantonment Railway stations yesterday in connection with anti-Hindi campaign were today sentenced by Mr. B. G. Kosalrama, First Class Magistrate, Civil Station, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Rajagopal, "Dictator", anti-Hindi agitation, and nine others arrested at the Bangalore City station, were yesterday sentenced to pay fines raging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 in default two weeks' simple imprisonment.

All the accused refused to pay the fines and were sent to jail.

India Supplies Experts

COLOMBO, Aug. 2 (PTI): India stands out as the only Asian country, among economically underdeveloped countries, to have contributed technical assistance in the form of experts and training facilities under the Colombo Plan.

She has given three of the 65 experts and provided training facilities to 36 of the 548 trainees. Three Indian experts have gone to Ceylon.

Stop Press

JAIL RIOT

MONTREAL, Aug. 2 (UPA): Rioting broke out again today at Montreal's Bordeaux jail. City and provincial police reserves were rushed to the prison shortly after 1 p.m.

SENATE BACKS MOSSADEQ

TEHERAN, Aug. 2 (UPA):—Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq was given an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Iranian Senate today. Out of 35 Senators, 34 voted for Mossadeq and his programme and only one Senator abstained.

KOREAN M.L.A. JAILED

PUSAN, Korea, Aug. 2 (UPA): National Assemblyman Suh Min Ho was sentenced yesterday to eight years' imprisonment for shooting a South Korean Army captain.

Screw-Jack For Backward Areas

SARVODAYA WORK IN BOMBAY STATE

BY V. L. MEHTA

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ARE THE TALK OF THE DAY IN INDIA.

BUT THE SARVODAYA AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR SOME YEARS PAST IN BOMBAY AND MADRAS STATES.

MR. V. L. MEHTA, WHO WAS TILL RECENTLY THE FINANCE MINISTER OF BOMBAY GIVES A RESUME OF THE WORKING OF THE SARVODAYA CENTRES IN THE STATE AND POINTS OUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE AND THE NEW COMMUNITY PROJECT SCHEMES.

THE recent publication of the recommendations of the Grow More Food Inquiry Committee and the inauguration of the Community Projects both point to the paramount need for dealing with the question of rural development in a comprehensive manner.

Beginnings in this direction have already been made in some States, in Madras for instance. through the Firka development programme and in Bombay through the Sarvodaya centres. In view of the potentialities of this aspect of the programme of rural development embarked upon in Bombay State, it seems necessary to give, in brief, a clear idea of the genesis, the aims and the methods of work of these Sarvodaya centres.

The movement owes its origin to the decision taken by the Government of Bombay shortly after Mahatma Gan- 1948, to do honour to his memory by the promotion of various activities comprised in his constructive programme, in a systematic organized manner in compact groups of villages located in backward parts of the State or having predominantly a backward class population. It was announced in the Budget speech of February, 1948, that a crore of rupees would be allotted for the purpose for expenditure over a period of five years at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per year in each of the 20 districts that then constituted the Province of Bombay.

In view of the need for filling in details in the scheme, selecting centres, choosing workers and formulating a basis for a common programme, no start could be made till about the middle of 1949.

DIFFICULT TASK

Even a more difficult task was the selection of workers to be put in charge of each one of the centres. It is a fortunate circumstance that quite a number of the Samchalaks, as the workers in charge are called, were associated with some activity forming part of Gandhiji's constructive programme. But though the choice has not been confined to such workers, no centre has been opened, as in Broach district, where an experienced trusted social worker is not found who is prepared to devote himself solely to the work and to settle down with area.

In a few districts, such as Surat and Satara, which include merged areas there are now more centres than one and thus the total number of centres functioning at present is 29, for the 27 districts of the State, covering some 1,289 villages. The operations of a centre are ordinarily restricted to a maximum of 40 villages so as to enable the Samchalak to establish and keep up fairly close contact with people in the entire area that it served.

It is only the basis for a common programme that has been accepted both by Government and by the Samchalaks as the principal objective is to promote the all-round development of the rural community. In the selected compact areas, the programme has necessarily to be extended to the following aspects of socio-economic development: (i) education, (ii) agriculture, (iii) village industries, (iv) health and hygiene, (v) social amenities and welfare. The degree of emphasis attaching to the various parts of the programme differ from centre to centre, depending partly on local requirements and partly on the aptitude and equipment of the Samchalak. An attempt, however, is made to embrace all the activities, though not to the same uniform extent, in all the villages that lie within the compact zone.

GUIDING WORK OF THE CENTRES

At the top, there is a State Sarvodaya Committee to watch over and guide the work of the centres. Associated with the work of every centre, there is a local advisory committee consisting of representatives of the local rural community and a few prominent social workers from other parts of the district in which the centre is located. Although the means of contact between the centres and Government is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government have issued instructions to local officers of all their Departments to establish and maintain touch with the centres and as far as possible to get the different items of work undertaken fitted in into the programmes of different Departments such as educational, agricultural or public works. Periodical meetings with the local officials are held for the exchange of views and scrutiny of plans and programmes.

Every Samchalak is empowered to select and appoint his own co-workers and to fix their terms of remuneration, subject to a low maximum fixed by the State Committee.

Annually, the Samchalaks prepare budgets for the various items of work and these are first scrutinized by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies before final sanction is given by the state Committee. Expenditure can be incurred only in accordance with the approved budgets. These include items of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure, The latter represents the cost of sheds and nutments that had to be provided at quite a number of the Centres in view of the fact thay were located in the midst of tracts where other accommodation was unavailable. Occaslonally, provision was made for purchase of livestock, carts, implements, agricultural and industrial.

Though the upper limit for the annual requirements of a centre was kept at Rs. 1 lakh, hardly any centre has gone up to that figure.

Trained as most of the Samchalaks are in an atmosphere where there is insistence on the practice of economy, there have been savings even against the sanctioned budget.

In the three years ending 31st March 1952, the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 31.56 lakhs, while the budget allotments were Rs. 20 lakhs for each of the three years.

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

In a rapid review taken of this, it is difficult to give details of the activities carried on at the various centres. At many centres new schools have been started, basic education introduced, hostels opened for boy and girl students and facilities provided for vocational training. As part of their contribution towards the Grow More Food Campaign of the Agricultural Department, most centres interest themselves in popularising improved seeds, encouraging supplies of manures, securing increasing supply of composts and assisting in schemes of bunding and lift irrigation. Among the cottage industries developed at the forest centres are hand-spinning and weaving, flaying of carcasses and tanning, rope-making, ghani oil pressing, bee-keeping, tapping of palm trees for gur-making, poultry farming. A few centres have started their own poultry farms and cattle-breeding farms, while some others have made attempts in the direction of getting some income for the centres from small-sized agricultural farms which serve also as demonstration centres.

The achievement of self-sufficiency in the local area is the ultimate goal of these various efforts.

These efforts are not confined to the running of demonstration farms at the centres but extend, almost invariably, to the encouragement of co-operative organization in almost every possible field.

Not a few co-operave societies for various purposes have come into existence as a direct outcome of the influence spread through the centres. Besides, the Samchalakhs have been able to persuade the rural community, in several centres, to contribute both by way of cash subscriptions and labour for the public works—such as well, roads, bunds, bandharas —constructed for their benefit. Financial aid by the centres is made dependent on the collection of such contributions.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

In his article entitled "Building a New Society" published in the **'Eastern Economist'** dated 25th July 1952, Shri S. K. Dey, I.C.S., Development Commissioner, West Bengal, avers that the projects of community development that have now been undertaken in all States in India possess three basic features. The projects, in the first place, have a comprehensive aim; but although various activities are comprehended, there is secondly, integration between all of these activities—social, educational, and economic. Lastly, though welfare activities, including education, will provide for the change that is sought in the social environment, it is economic regeneration that provides the target for the programme.

While the machinery set up for the working out of the projects is very different from that available for the work of the Sarvodays centres, it will be clear from a study of the developments that have taken place that the basic principles inherent in the Sarvodaya Scheme are the same.

There is comprehensiveness of aims, there is integration of different activities intended to secure the objectives, and, at the same time, there is recognition of the paramount need for dealing primarily with the economic disabilities of rural society.

THE DIFFERENCE

In two essential features the working of the Sarvodaya centres differs from the Community Projects. In the first place, as has been made clear at the outset, the tracts served have been selected from the point of view of their backwardness. Either they are backward economically and agriculturally or they are inhabited largely by persons belonging to the scheduled tribes or other backward classes. The Community Projects serve areas where there are in existence facilities or potentialities for irrigation, intensive cultivation and industrial development.

The personnel responsible for guiding and conducting activities on the Sarvodaya centres is purely unofficial.

For the Community Projects there is to be an official organization for conducting activities and for co-ordinating them.

This same factor also accounts for the fact that under one scheme, the area is limited to the extent to which the individual in charge can exercise his influence, by means of personal contact, in the other where the personal element is not of much significance, the area can be larger.

It cannot be claimed that more than a beginning has been made at these Centres. But almost everywhere, interest has been awakened in the endeavours made through the Centres to organize action for economic improvement. To supplement the self-help and national aid harnessed in the cause of economic betterment, the rural community is heartened to see that welfare activities too are initiated with the help and backing of the State, all this under the direction of workers who can inspire confidence and then evoke response.

OFFICIAL SET-UP RUNS COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Sanchalaks Cut Down Even Budget Figures

THEY BRING BACK POMFRETS

Role Of Reekie Boats

AT least fishes in the sea seem to be not very much romantic about moonlight! This marginal inference comes from the verdict of the men who run fishing boats off the Bombay coast.

They ought to know. For operating as part of a scheme for deep-sea fishing sponsored by the Government of India, the Reekie crew have disappointing catches on moonlit nights!

Reekie boats take their name from their original designer, Walter Reekie, a Scottish boat-builder. Quite modern in construction is the Reekie boat. About 50 feet long and 16 wide, she is designed for surface and mid-water fishing, using both drift and ring nets.

The boats — two are now on scheduled service — leave usually at four in the evening and are back by day-break. Or 'vice versa'. The normal catch consists of pomfret, black pomfret (a much-sought-after delicacy), skate and doma, and weighs up to 5 cwts. The net is hand-flung, but is hauled back by winches.

Each boat has a crew of six. The boatswain is the boss. There are two trainees on each boat. Before the end of this year a qualified foreign skipper is expected to take over the supervision of these smaller boats.

Trainees

First-hand experience of fishing is picked up by the trainees in the day-to-day fishing schedules. The tricky problems of navigation; the modern use of fishing nets; study of fishing grounds — all these come as part of the training. The trainees receive stipendary allowances: Rs. 50 a month during the first year, rising every year by Rs. 10 to Rs. 80 in the fourth year.

On the completion of the training, it is obligatory for the trainees to serve for five years. The training qualifies them for the Fishing Mate's Examination of the Mercantile Marine, Bombay.

MAN' ESSENTIAL WORTH

"In a pretty full life, nearly forty years of it spent in the law courts, I reckon to have seen human nature at its best and at its worst, and every shade of behaviour in between. And I believe with a deepening intensity in the essential worth and dignity of the individual; and what is more, in his essential goodness, too; and in these things I believe there lies the best hope of the world. I know what is said on the other side—I was a judge at Nuremburg for twelve months and listened among other things to the story of the wholesale massacre of the Jews—and I know something of the horrible depths to which mankind can fall; but my belief in man's essential worth and goodness nevertheless remains firm and unshakable."

—The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir Norman Birkett on BBC.

talking of BOOKS

NOT THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA

REVOLUTION IN CHINA BY ROBERT GUILLAIN: Hind Kitabs. Ltd., Bombay. Price As. 8 Pages 39.

The most fertile subject offered to writers during the last five years is China and what is happening there. Pamphlets are being written by some, and volumes by others, and all the time everybody is shouting that there is no authentic book on China. as no writer can write about her with absolute objectivity.

Mr. Guillain seems to have a definite object in writing this booklet: to show that China is a region of absolutism, where terror is not so much a weapon as a policy. His collection of facts all lead to this conclusion, and worse still, the headings of the chapters —reign of terror, public executions —betray his bias against the revolution. One feels that he has given an angle on the subject, formed by a knowledge of general Communist methods, and not the whole truth.

LETTERWRITING

LIFECO'S BIG LETTERWRITER: Published by The Little Flower Co., Madras. Price Rs. 5. Pages: 664.

The common man hardly realizes that letterwriting is an art till he is up against an unusual situation which has to be straightened through a letter. It is then that he starts chewing his pencil and dives into his mental waters for the correct sentence, the right tone of his letter. Looking through the chapter of 'Famous Letters', I find that the editors have not included Lamb's letter—on a deathbed—written asking an employer to be kind to the wife and children of a friend who was dying. But that letter could not be a lesson in letterwriting, so it is not within the scope of this book, which will be found extremely instructive to people of all ages and professions, posed with different problems of letterwriting. It covers over 2,300 topics from legal applications to condolence letter. It has also a bibliography of famous collections of letters.

BRITISH ADVANCE

FILMS—1945-50. By Denis Forman. Published for the British Council in the series "The Arts In Britain". Illustrated.

During the thirties it was a common taunt that there was no such thing as a British film. After 1945 this taunt can be repudiated with ease. The process, economic and technical, through which this came about is traced by Mr. Forman—a movement which could be called a minor renaissance.

Of all the arts, the film is the most dependent on its economic structure. There was a stage during the war, when inflated with fat boxoffice returns the British producers started expanding the layout on a film to bear with Hollywood budgets. These prestige productions (remember Caesar and Cleopatra?) never recovered their cost of production and did not achieve the basic aim of gaining new world markets. The agreement between Wilson and Johnston (an Anglo-American affair) easened the situation a little and then the British Government decided to lend financial aid to the industry, which alone sustained it through a terrible crisis. But the Festival Year saw the producers steering out of this crisis, with the Film Finance Corporation's plan grouping independent producers round three studios and relating them in a manner that left them free of the financial worry. The brochure also contains a brief survey of feature films and documentaries. 'The aim is to illustrate the variety and range of approach to be found in them.' Prominent producers like Reed and Korda are sized up, Olivier's Hamlet comes in for a lot of criticism, among other things. For documentaries Britain has a world reputation and it owes this mainly to the school of Grierson, which has always been deeply concerned with the philosophy it preaches through them. During the war years the documentary was devoted almost entirely to propaganda work and gained a technical finish. The achievement can be measured by the eleven awards gained at the Venice Film Festival in 1950.

There are some interesting details about how they work there: only 10 to 15 per cent of their stories are from original scripts. The rest are made from novels and short stories. In the composition and treatment of the musical score, Britain is the acknowledged leader and has some of the best contemporary British composers working for the industry. These two factors alone show how real and meaningful the British film had become. It is hoped that those interested in the progress of the Indian film will not miss this publication.

COMMERCE CLAIM

SILVER JUBILEE SOUVENIR, 1927-50: Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi.

A chamber of commerce occupies an important place in the economic set-up of the country. And in the foreward Sri C. M. Kothari makes a bold claim for the Federation. He says:

"If politically the last 25 years may be called the period of the Indian National Congress, economically the period may be considered as that of the Federation, which aligned with the political movement and translated national aspirations into economic terms."

Since its inception in 1927 the Federation has done substantial work (as this record and commercial memoirs show). It has made problems, notably the iniquitous impact of Imperial Preference on India, and the protracted negotiations of the Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty. As the representative of the Indian commercial interests it has influenced all significant moves regarding India in the international commercial market. And today after the dawn of Independence it sees itself as a competent liaison officer between the commercial-cum-industrial nation on one hand and the Government and public on the other.

D. C.

JUMPING CHAMPS

Legend has it that primitive man possesses a mysterious "animal power" permitting great feats of runing and jumping. But Ernest Jokl, a South African doctor, says he has seen no evidence of it in all his years of observing height.

Only accomplishment of note, he recalls, is the leaping of the Watussis, the Central African giants who are seven feet tall. They can jump a distance about equal to their height.

Dr. Jokl believes the best athletic performances occur in civilized countries where skill is developed by scientific training.

To be out Shortly!!!

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Revolutionary Philosopher

AGE HAS NOT MELLOWED THE FIRE OF BERTRAND RUSSELL

BY MAURICE CRANSTON

Bertrand Russell is eighty. He ought, by this time, to seem "venerable", especially as he is, after all, a philosopher and indeed the greatest philosopher alive. But he is too full of life, youth, hope, wit and provocation to assume the tranquil dignity of age. He is very much not retired.

Since he was seventy, he has published ten new books—the tenth, called THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON SOCIETY — and several of those books are as controversial as any he has written. He broadcass and lectures regularly and sends an occasional scorching letter to the Press. A year or two ago he hit the sea in a Scandinavian air-crash, but swam with Socratic calm and more than Socratic energy to safety. His appearance is immensely distinguished: a trim, erect figure with a fine head of white hair and a face that is at once sharply Voltairean and gently humane. At a time in which pessimism is an almost universal faith, and orthodox religion is reclaiming so many intellectuals, Lord Russell remains adamantly optimistic, anticlerical, utilitarian; he is unwavering in his belief in reason, in the necessity and the practicability, of rational solutions to the problems of mankind.

CRUSADERS ALL

Lord Russell has so far published very little about the events of his own life. The most he has said appeared in a symposium called "The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell printed at Evanston, Illinois, in 1944. There he told the curious story of his childhood. His mother died when he was two; his father, Viscount Amberley, when he was three. He was brought up in the house of his grandfather, Lord John Russell, then the first Earl Russell, who died when he was six; thereafter his grandmother was responsible for his upbringing. Lord Russell has described her as "a Puritan with the moral rigidity of the Covenanters, despising comfort, indifferent to food, hating wine, and regarding tobacco as sinful." The young Bertrand was told very little about his parents, and was inevitably mystified. He was twenty-one when he learned the truth about their lives and opinions, and he discovered with a shock how much his father's experience had been the analogue of his own.

For Lord Amberley, too, had been a man of unorthodox beliefs. He had, as a young man, rejected Christianity to become the disciple, and later the friend, of John Stuart Mill. Russell discovered that Mill had been, in so far as an agnostic could be, his godfather.

Lord Amberley had paid the penalty for his eccentricity. During the General Election of 1868, when he was a candidate, it came out that he had ventured the suggestion, at a private meeting, that birth-control was a matter for the medical profession to consider. He became at once the target of slander and abuse. He was called "The Vice-Count Amberley" and a foul-mouthed rake; though in truth he was a shy and retiring man of the utmost propriety. He never found another constituency. His son must have recalled his father's experience when, in 1940, the municipal authorities of New York fulfilled their election pledges to expunge the vice of Manhattan by banning Professor Bertrand Russell from teaching at the City College, on the ground

(Continued On Page 24 Col. 4)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I MUST say Little Leela (of Madras) does write to me very 'beautiful' letters. "Dear Dada," she wrote to me recently—

"One evening at five from school came I,
And saw a letter distracting my eye;
I jumped with joy seeing it was for me,
And that too from Dada, which made me smile in glee."

So, she is poetic too! And she asks, "How is the poem, Dada?" Now, what can a prosaic person like me tell her about that?

Happy Birthday

Leela celebrated her birthday recently, and comments: "Now-a-days I am not at all happy about my birthdays, because I do not like the idea of growing. I wish to remain a child and lead the life of innocence." While growing she does not seem to realise that she is gaining experience and wisdom. Well, I do wish her to remain child-like but certainly not childish!

Here is a poser from her: "Dada", she writes, "can you tell me why great friends quarrel between themselves at times? That is, they stop talking with each other suddenly. Please do tell me as I am involved in a case of this kind. I have done nothing wrong to my friend but she has misunderstood me. I love her with all my heart and yet cannot make up my mind to speak to her."

I call that unnecessary pride and false prejudice. Time is a great healer of misunderstandings, and if you do love your friend, why can't you be bold enough to speak to her in plain terms? Once the ice is broken, you will be as chummy as — or perhaps more than — ever. I wish you both good sense and best luck!

And Leela is humorous also! "How are you getting on, Dada?" She asks—"growing from east to west or from south to north? As regards myself, I am growing from south to north." Well, Leela, yours is the age to grow, while I seem to be stationary: For me, whether it is east or west, south or north, it does not matter; but for you, I am glad that you are growing from south to north, as you naturally should. If you begin to grow from east to west — I am afraid, you will shortly become a bouncing ball — And how will you relish that?

Dada would always be pleased to hear from his younger sister and brothers, and he will be happy if he can be of any humble service to any of you: Please do write to him.

The Run Away

Gubbins ought to have been the happiest guinea pig in the world. He had the cosiest hutch, plenty of good food and hay, a kind master named Philip, and a beautiful garden with fields and woods beyond. But he was not happy.

It was the garden, and the meadows, and the woods he could see which were the trouble. They looked so inviting that Gubbins was sure that lots of friends and many kinds of adventures awaited him there if only he could get out.

Then one day, Philip in a hurry to get off to school did not properly latch the hutch door after feeding him; and a little later Gubbins, leaning against the door, found that he could open it.

He did not waste a minute. Out of his hutch he hopped and scampering across the lawn enjoyed a nice salad of long grass growing by a border.

"Hi! You! That's our special grass!" cried Tom and Tim, the next-door cats. They stared indignantly at Gubbins. Then they said: "Go away!

We don't want strangers here.

Gubbins was very upset, and hurried off through a hole in the fence into the meadows. Here, after merrily running round awhile, he began feasting on the short sweet turf. Then heavy hoofsteps and angry puffings made him look up.

"Hi! You!" cried the cows, Dolly and Daisy. "That's our grass. Go away. We don't want strangers here."

"Oh hear!" cried Gubbins, as he made for the edge of the woodland. "How unfriendly everyone is!"

But he cheered up when he found some delicious clover.

Scarcely had he taken a nibble, however, when angry heads popped out of the holes. With one voice all the rabbits cried "Hi! You! That's our clover. Go away! We don't want strangers here!"

Poor Gubbins felt completely crushed. "If that's what it's like out here," he cried. "I'm better off in my hutch after all." And, turning round, he made all speed back home.

The Little Breeze

"Puff" went the little breeze,
Tumbling down the hill
Tilting every tulip,
And ruffled daffodil.

"Puff" went the little breeze,
Trying not to cry,
Caught up in a pair of socks
Hanging out to dry.

"Puff" went the little breeze,
Puffing all the day,
Saving just enough breath
To puff himself away.

900-Year Old Puzzle

An Indian scholar has succeeded in deciphering a puzzle manuscript believed to have written 900 years ago. When read vertically Sanskrit poems are revealed; read horizontally, the result gives poems in the Kannada language; and the initial letters of each stanza read vertically produce poems in the Prakrit language.

The author of this novelty, a Jain scholar, believes there are several other languages concealed in the manuscript; but these have not yet been deciphered.

A Bicycle For Ten

A bicycle for ten has been used in America, and in favourable conditions recorded a mile a minute. A test race between the ten-seated bicycle and the Empire State Express resulted in the cyclists keeping abreast of the train for several miles.

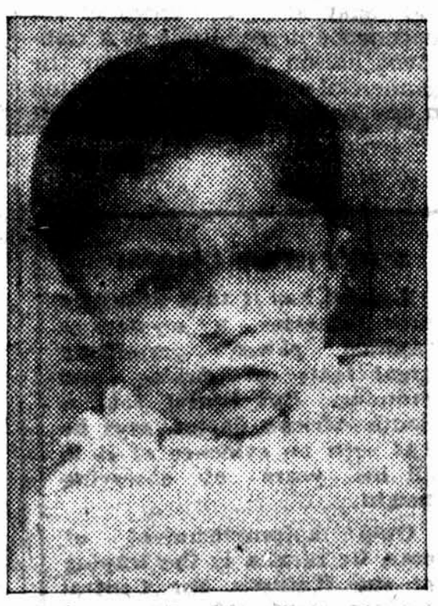
An Irish-American, Charles M. Murphy, is thought to have been the first man to ride a bicycle at 60 miles per hour. In 1899 "Mile-a-Minute Murphy" rode behind a Long Island Railway train, and though surrounded by a windshield and drawn along in a partial vacuum, his performance was then considered quite remarkable.

A Palace Of Waxworks

Palace of Waxworks now open in Paris displays important events and figures in French history, from the earliest-known days, when Paris was a small hamlet called Lutetia, up to the 1900 Exhibition which was held in the capital.

The costumes are accurate in every detail and appropriate music accompanies the stage sets. Among the more dramatic events on show are the Storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, the Ascent of the Montgolfier Balloon in 1783, and the assassination of Henry IV in 1610.

A Blooming Flower



Sanjay Thakorebhai Desai, a blooming flower, who faded away before he could blossom. May his soul ever rest in Peace!

Billy's Secret

Billy was playing with his rabbit in the garden when his next-door friend came out.

"My Cousin Dick is staying here," said Paul. "You know Dick Jones, the footballer — he's playing in a match near here this afternoon. Would you like to meet him, Billy?"

Would Billy indeed? He was over the wall before you could say "Billy." And for the next half-an-hour he fairly bombarded Dick with questions.

That afternoon Daddy said that as a special treat he would take Billy and Paul to watch the game.

When they got there the boys saw some of their school friends right down by the touchline, so they joined them.

Then the game started. Suddenly the ball bounced off a player's foot, and came straight for Billy. He jumped up and caught it, and waited for Dick to run up to take the throw-in.

"Thanks, Billy," he said as the ball was tossed to him.

The boys stared at Billy. Did he know ALL the players? they asked. But Billy smiled airily. He was not going to tell them that the only footballer he knew at all was Paul's cousin!

The Thrush That Stayed At Home

A baby thrush rescued and reared by a lady of Romford, Essex, became so fond of its home that it refused to leave and seek adventure in the free world.

The young bird was given a small room of its own and became a great pet. When it grew up the window was thrown open, but the hint was not taken. It had no intention of house-hunting, and the lady's repeated efforts to persuade it to do so only made it angry; it sulked and refused to have anything more to do with her.

In the end, the lady appealed to Our Dumb Friends' League to find it another home, and they took the obstinate lodger to their Animal Hospital at Victoria, London.

Multiply By Magic

With this set of figures you can multiply 'like magic.'

1 4 2 8 5 7
3 2 6 4 5

Tell a friend that he can pick any one number in the bottom line and that you will multiply the top line by that number and give him the answer at once.

To do this look at the figure above the figure he chooses, and begining with that figure read the answer to the right, ending with the numbers on the left.

For example: If your friend chooses 6 the number over 6 is 8, so the answer is 857142

Alphabetically

Can you write a sentence or sentences of 26 words in which each letter of the alphabet appears in proper sequence, in each word? Here is an example:

A bear can do very funny things. With intense joy Ken beheld Mother Bruin overbalance sharply. Quickly Bruin showed disturbance, but, very slowly, exhibited youthful zeal.

Pithy Proverb

No good thing is a failure, and no evil thing a success.

Please Tell Me

I want to know such heaps of things.
Why need I go to bed?
And why do birds and flies have wings.
While pigs have legs instead?
Why is it that the grass is green,
Instead of blue or pink?
Why must I keep my collar clean
And not upset the ink?
Why can't I have a lot of choc?
But most I want to know
When I made holes in my new sock
Where did the hole part go?

No Use

Local traveller: What's the use of this timetable? The trains are always late.

Porter: Well, what would be the use of waiting-rooms if the trains were always on time?

Balkan-ji-Bari

The General Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri L. N. Saxena was on a short visit to Bombay. He visited the Dadar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit and presided over a Variety Performance by children at the Bal Bhavan.

A farewell party was organised in Kanpur to give a hearty send off to Shri L. N. Saxena, under the presidentship of Shri Satish Chandra, I.C.S., District Magistrate. Shri Saxena's services to the children's cause were aptly eulogised on the occasion.

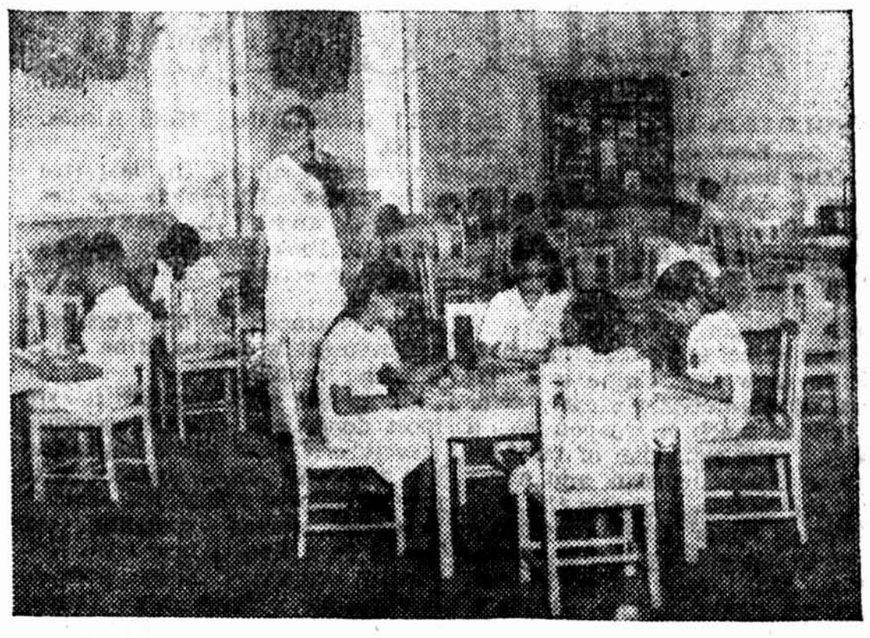
Everyone feels proud of joining the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Have you been enrolled in it or not jet? Please send for its full particulars and admission forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You are welcome also to send him your small attempts at writing essays, stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., which he will be glad to publish in this "Corner" if found suitable. So long, and we meet again next week!

JAI HIND!

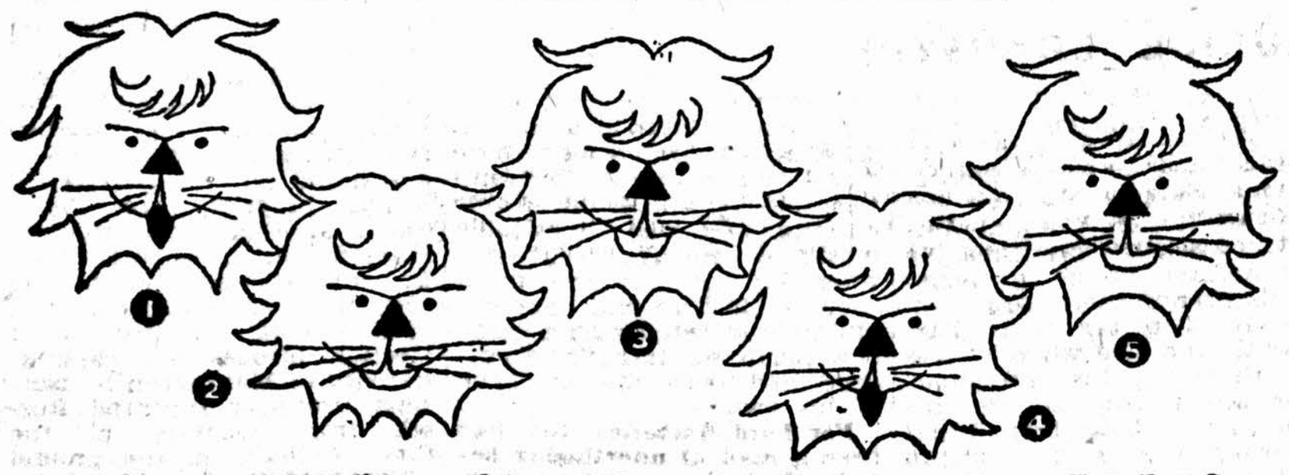
All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

GOOD COMPANY WITH BOOKS



Boys and girls enjoy reading in the Bal Bhavan Library to their hearts' content especially during the monsoon, when they cannot move out, and have good company with books.

LIONS THAT ARE ALIKE



Here are the faces of five lions and two of them are exactly alike. an you find them?

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Music programmes of A.I.R. — Rivals of classical music — Criticism against music policy — Classical music and new scheme — India's lega cy of sacred music — Future of Rajasthan art — Archaeology enriches history — Chil d art show in Bombay.

WHAT is known as classical music in the North and South India is a highly developed art.

As a system it has complex technique of singing, playing and tala to which it owes its beauty and vitality. With the passage of time, music has lost much, and yet it has retained enough which must be perpetuated, as music is one of the arts which live mostly with the artistes.

Role Of The Radio

The classical music has arrived at a stage at which the survival of the best of its technique has to be ensured. Since the temple and court have almost ceased to function as centres of art, music has lost the support which had stimulated its growth in the past. It should now be the responsibility of the Government and people to furnish a new anchorage to music as also to other arts.

The distribution of classical music on a wider scale is facilitated, in the modern age, by the recording and broadcasting agencies. The radio, which stands foremost among them, has offered enough stimulus to classical music in advanced countries. In India, support is continuously demanded for classical music in spite of the radio having music as one of the principal item on its programmes. This is no longer an enigma to those who know the working of the radio as a vehicle of music.

The All India Radio has played classical music and has also played with it. The radio-authorities have failed to realise that propagation of classical music of all the schools should have been their primary concern. Since the formulation of the music policy has been left as a departmental concern, the officialdom has in its customary way superciliously ignored the enlightened public opinion and has been supremely indifferent to the future of the classic art.

Rationing And Routine

The classical music has suffered a great deal in consequence of the rigid rationing of the time [illegible] broadcasting blindly followed [illegible] the radio. Short items have [illegible]vided merely cursory demon[illegible]tion of the classical art and have placed it on the level of light items. The distinction between the classical and light music would be clearer to lay listeners, if the former is assigned the place of prominence to which it is entitled.

The radio, in the North, has shown little concern for the dif[illegible] modes of singing such as [illegible] Dhruvapad and Dhamar. It [illegible] likewise, failed to lay ade[illegible]e emphasis on Tappa and [illegible]mari. On the contrary, the [illegible]y markers of the All India [illegible]o seem to have toed the line [illegible] the sects of vocalists who are [illegible]ggling hard to establish their [illegible]eotyped khyal gayaki as the [illegible]e of the Hindustani music. [illegible] invidious distinction made by [illegible]n between the various schools [illegible]ould be deprecated, as it has [illegible]urtailed the popularity of other modes of singing and relegated them to limited circles of exponents and patrons. Been, Sarod, Sitar, Sarangi and Pakhvaj are the minorities on the instrumental side, and to them also the radio has failed to offer a fair deal.

Encouragement To Rivals

The radio, being a state concern, its principal aim should be to foster appreciation, on the part of the listeners, of the higher type of music and not to cater for the popular taste, but the radio authorities have continued to argue that theirs is the job to give what the people demand. This wrong principle has brought, in the programmes, certain items which have proved to be the rivals of classical music. One of such items is light music served in small and frequent doses and at any hour. It should be of a higher quality and should not be allowed to curtail, beyond fixed limits, the time and funds allotted for music. It is time now to inquire how much money hitherto spent on recording and broadcasting light songs of the ordinary type could have been utilised for encouragement to the classical schools of music.

Records of film songs have, of late, played a prominent part in the music programmes. The argument advanced in their behalf is that film music is in a great demand by the people, but the lack of discrimination on the part of the officials cannot be excused even if the film-records happen to be in an increasing demand. Songs are poured out in profusion irrespective of their musical and poetic values and moral tone. The radio-authorities have fixed neither the proportion nor standards of film music. One gets an impression that the All India Radio is only too eager to oblige, at the cost of the real music interests of the people, the film producers in their advertisement campaigns.

The flutter recently made by a section of the public and press following the report that film music would be eliminated should suffice to show how heavily the film-fare has scored over classical items. Inspite of bitter criticism, the radio has kept its film show moving. The Government has taken a sensible decision that film music will not be eliminated but that it will be reduced gradually in proportion in the next six months. The question is not one of elimination but of selection of the right fare. The selection should be restricted to the songs which provide good music and poetry, and then even such songs should be placed in a corner of their own in the programmes.

The New Scheme

In order to set the matters right, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting has presented a commendable scheme. The formulation of the music policy will, no longer remain the monopoly of the radio-authorities but will be entrusted to be Music Advisory Committee consisting of musicians. Regional Audition Committees will also be appointed to select local talent. The Government should make sure that the Central and Regional Committees make no invidious distinctions between the various schools but do full justice to each of them particularly to the monorities. The members of all such committees should be musicians as well as experts; and all of them must have a broad outlook and impartial judgment.

There is much to be done by way of reorganising music programmes. In the first place, due prominence should be assigned to classical music. The programmes should, then, be properly balanced in the sense that all the styles of singing of both the North South-Indian Schools are adequately represented in them. They should, further, be made educative to the people. In addition to concerts by leading musicians of both the schools to be relayed by all the stations celebrations of festivals like vasant and the birthday of Lord Krishna, and of the days of great pioneers like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas, Thyagaraja etc. will be very useful in stimulating and sustaining the listeners' interest in classical music. On such special occasions, music should be appropriate. In the case of great pioneers, music should consist of their own compositions in the original tunes, talas and style of singing.

Sacred Music

Berne will be the venue of the International Congress of Sacred Music from August 30 to September 4. The programme shall consist of a series of concerts by the Swiss and Foreign Orchestras, and they will present both ancient and modern music. The West has preserved and has continued to practise sacred music inspite of the great strides made by the classical music of the secular type, and sacred music is counted as a part of the European music.

The rich legacy of sacred music which India possesses entitles her to a place in any international Congress. It would enable her to demonstrate something which should capture the imagination of the world. The music of the pre-khyal school in the North which has survived in a large measure was pre-eminently devotional in character and was also sung in various forms in temples;

Since the musicians of the secular schools, who are holding the field, have shown little regard for sacred music it has receded in the background and is facing the danger of extinction. Devotional songs, inspite of the high musical values possessed by them, are superciliously styled by such musicians as "bhajans". The musicians who ostentationsly proceed to set these songs to music and sing them in their pet talas like Dadara and Keraba are not expected analyse the talas like Chantala, Dhamar etc.—in which such songs were composed and to which they are more or less strangers. It is now for the Government to take steps to save the temple or sacred music which should make a distinctive contribution to the world music.

"RICE BEATERS"

By N. P. SAMEL,
Model Art Institute, Dadar

Rajasthan's Art Resources

The Government of Rajasthan has worked out a plan which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,32,00,000 for the development of cottage and small industries, art industries and handicrafts in the States It has, further, approched the Central Government for financial assistance for its plan. Rajasthan has made a splendid contribution to the development of India's art, in the late mediaeval period and the art industries which are included in the plan are the relics of the glorious Rajasthan tradition.

Rajasthan's hereditary artists and craftsmen have been struggling hard to perpetuate their arts and crafts, but no encouragement has been extended to such repositories of the tradition. Frustration has been a reward to them because the patronage to which they were entitled was diverted to foreign art. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire whether the Government of Rajasthan propose to take step to revitalise the tradition and to create a demand for the work of hereditary artistes. What one would like to know exactly is the sum earmarked by the Government in the costly plan for the revival of Rajasthan's traditional arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The Government should find out from the beautiful towns of Udaipur and Jaipur what the Rajasthan artists were capable of creating.

History Under Earth

Archaeology has the potentiality to dig out missing links in history and to furnish historical background to legends. Its importance as such was recently emphasised in a news items from Athens. The tomos discovered by the British and Greek archaeologists at Mycene in Greece are expected to throw more light on the Trojan war. They might also furnish historical authenticity to the characters of Homer's monumental work.

India like Greece is known for her ancient civilization. The excavations carried out at several sites have brought to light valuable relics of the remote past Still much work has to be done. The poets and dramatists of the eminence of shoodrak, Kalidas and Bhavabhuti are known by their works only. The archaeological research must be so planned that it may yield some data about the lives and places of birth of such celebrites.

Child Art On View

In a month's time, Bombay has witnessed two exhibitions of children's art. The second was organised a few days ago by "Shankar's Weekly," in co-operation with the Bombay Art Society. Out of over 7,500 entries received from 17 countries including India, nearly 1,500 were accepted. India's contribution was the largest With the large collection of exhibits and several prizes attached to it, the exhibition succeeded in getting the attention of the public focussed on the subject of child art.

The success of such exhibitions should be judged from the point of view of the quality and not quantity of exhibits. The international exhibition could have shown child art with greater advantage, if exhibits which seemed to have approached the adult standard were eliminated from it. Having gone round the exhibition, one felt that those, by whom selections were made and awards were adjudicated, should have strictly adhered to the principles by which genuine child art is governed.

SALIVA TEST FOR SEX OF UNBORN BABY

A saliva test to predict the sex of a child before birth has been worked out at Loyola University in Chicago. Dr. Gustav Rapp, head of the bio-chemistry department, says it is only about 85 per cent accurate, but with better understanding of its mechanism, reliability will increase.

When the saliva tested positive, a male child was born in "nearly every case," Rapp said. The substance responsible for the positive test is believed to be a male sex hormone which apparently comes from the male fetus and enters the mother's blood stream and then the salivary fluid.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

RICE PLANT TWENTY FEET HIGH!

East Pakistan's Bid To Dam Brahmaputra

IN the waterlogged fields of the Ganges Delta, children were catching minnows with nets as big as themselves. They were not playing truant from school, because they have no schools to go to. And they were not catching minnows for fun, but for the family dinnes!

For most of the 43 million people in East Pakistan the average diet consists of 18 ounces of rice a day, salt and chili peppers, and, if they are lucky, about 2 ounces of minnows once or twice a week.

On this food-pittance, grown-ups and children, when they are not prostrate with malaria, tuberculosis, kala-azar, elephantiasis, cholera, labour from dawn to dusk in the flooded ricefields or in the jutefields.

BY RITCHIE CALDER

It is back-breaking work. I have watched them standing waist-deep in the jute-retting ponds, stripping the fibres. The slender jute stalks, no thicker than a man's finger, are left in the ponds to soften. Then they are gathered in bunches, doubled up and beaten until the fibre is loosened on the stem. Then the "golden wealth" of East Pakistan is peeled off, like removing a sock.

DANGER OF FAMINE

There is always the danger of famine. The slender diet depends on rice, and although the delta is a rice-growing area, it cannot grow enough for its dense population.

West Pakistan, a thousand miles away, is a food exporting area. But it is wheat, not rice, and the Pakistan Bengalis do not eat wheat. Rice imports from Burma and Thailand are precarious.

Since the Bengalis of East Pakistan are Moslem they need have no religious scruples about meat-eating. But in a province where there is only half-an-acre of cultivable land per head, animals have been largely ousted. Cattle compete directly with humans for growing food. Even poultry is practically out of the question because of "Newcastle disease."

In the 54,000 square miles of East Pakistan, the population is increasing at the rate of over 1,000 more mouths to feed every day—about 430,000 a year. That does not include the influx of Moslem refugees from West Bengal.

PARTITION PROBLEMS

The refugee problem followed the partition of India, when Pakistan, a state founded on Moslem religion, was created—in two parts, West Pakistan (which includes the Punjab, the Sind, the North-West Provinces and Baluchistan) and East Pakistan (consisting of the predominately Moslem half of Bengal). They had only their religion in common. Even the language was different.

The partition also separated the jute fields of East Bengal from the jute mills of West Bengal. The new province had no capital city, no adequate port, no proper educational institutions nor sufficient hospitals, doctors or nurses. All these had concentrated in Calcutta.

Dacca, adopted as the new capital, had a population of 50,000. It has now half-a-million.

The Government administration is run from a former girls' school. The Malaria Institute, of such critical importance to the disease-ridden population, has so far been housed in a converted private house.

Half the doctors and most of the nurses and midwives left East Bengal for India. There is only one doctor for every 100,000 of the population, and only 23 maternity and child welfare centres in the whole province.

It is an intimidating problem, but the authorities, against the heavy odds, are tackling it. Chittagong is being converted into a modern port. Jute mills are being built. New medical colleges are being started. Dacca, the swarming capital, has under way extensive schemes for housing, water supply and drainage—all desperately needed.

MALARIA CONTROL

The Government, in combination with the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, has completed an impressive malaria control scheme at Mymensingh in the North near the borders of Assam. and is extending it to other parts of the country. The same partnership is tackling cholera in the Sunderbans, the tongues of silt-lands in the many-mouthed Ganges.

Malaria-control in Mymensingh has a special significance. Whenever doctors go in and prevent diseases on a large-scale, there are those who say "They are only saving lives to let them die of hunger."—More mouths to be fed and less food with which to feed them. But is it not possible that disease-free people may produce more food for themselves?

That is what Mymensingh has shown. Working with the doctors and nurses were agricultural teams under Mansur Ahmed, a Pakistan District Agricultural Officer. They kept records of the crops in the DDT-sprayed areas and in the unsprayed. (Always, in malarial-control demonstrations, an adjoining areas is left temporarily untreated for purposes of scientific comparison).

The peasant-holdings in Mymensingh are very small, from a quarter of an acre to one-and-a-half acres, but they kept a daily check on each. The crops include rice, tobacco, potatoes, chili and pulses.

During July and August and in December before malaria-control, three out of every five land-workers were helpless with the fever. These are the months of the preparation of the land and the transplantation of rice, of the ploughing and of the harvesting.

In the sprayed areas, in one year the crops increased by 15 per cent and in some cases by 40 per cent, without any changes in farming methods, just the availability of extra hands at the critical seasons.

So while the doctors reported "No new cases of infantile malaria," their efforts had also provided the rice with which to feed them. The irony is that they also created an unemployment problem.

Instead of three sick workers, there are now five active ones, but four can do all the work and still produce the extra crops. And there is no extra land.

That is what is needed in East Pakistan—more land. And that is where the UN Food and Agriculture Organization comes in. The Government has had the services of Dr. W. Van Blommestein, an Irrigation Engineer, and Dr. Tegarts, an agricultural economist, who have been working out a multi-purpose irrigation project, to increase productivity and to provide hydro-electricity for new industries.

They have been studying that tassel of rivers, in which huge Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers become unknit. Flowing through the silt-lands of their own creation they are continually changing their courses and, in the dry season, many of them dry up. And double cropping is possible in less than 20 per cent of the whole area.

The FAO experts estimate that the present crops could be increased by 75 per cent merely by simple methods of irrigation and drainage. It would mean that the average income, which is now less L20 a year, would be at least L30 a year. But with real development, with better agricultural methods and better seeds, they are convinced that the Ganges Delta region could become the great granary of South-East Asia.

BARRAGE ON BRAHMAPUTRA

The main scheme would involve a barrage on the Brahmaputra, not far from where it enters East Pakistan from Assam. Two hundred years ago the Brahmaputra flowed east, but it changed its course. They want to re-divert it. By dredging the old course they could get a good drop, sufficient to produce hydro-electric power. And when they have a power-plant on the Brahmaputra, there could be, in addition to new industries, means of pumping water into the river system of the Ganges.

The Brahmaputra comes down in flood in the wet season and converts whole areas into swamps. The scheme would also control the flood waters which turn the 2,000,000 acres of the Megna Depression, east of Mymensingh, into a sea.

That area is already the wettest inhabited place on earth with 480 inches of rain a year, and is not much use except for duck-shooting. But if the water were controlled, they could grow Amman rice. This fantastic rice plant can grow as high as 20 feet, struggling to keep above water.

It can grow 3 inches a day, but at present the floods in the Megna Depression rise about a foot a day.

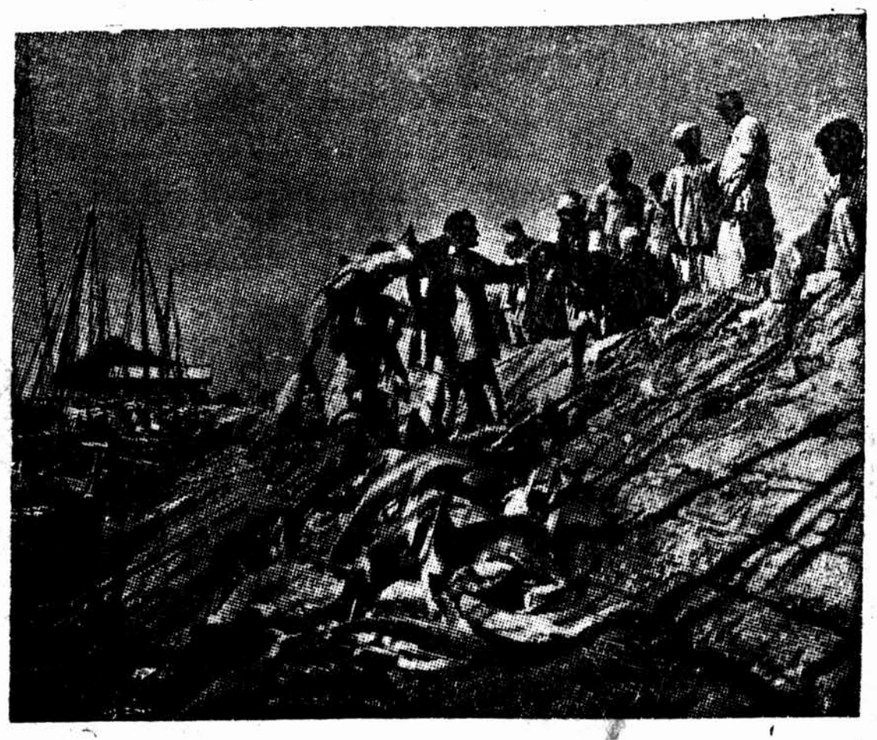
The Brahmaputra Barrage would be 1-1/2 miles long and 20 to 25 feet high. A railway would cross the barrage and provide an essential link in the present poor communications. All the irrigation canals could be used for transportation.

It is reckoned it would cost about 1,500 million rupees, but it would produce 4,000 million rupees' worth of crops a year, as well as providing electric power worth at least another 70 million rupees.

This is still just a proposal. It is an ambitious scheme and, if it is adopted, will take time. But FAO experts have also proposed a smaller scheme in the west, near the borders of India, aroun Pabna, which could help to dr and to irrigate acres of land under-productive.

Here the new state of Paki is wrestling with misery and verty, and with the twin pro of disease and hunger. They solve the first and only inc the second. So medicine and culture must march forwar step.

A GOOD HAUL



Pakistan has a wealth of under-developed fishery resources. F.A.O. has sent experts at the Pakistan Government's request to advise on developing these resources, on establishing curing yards and improving marketing techniques.

There is always the danger of famine. The slender diet depends on rice and although the delta is a rice-growing ar ea, it cannot grow enough for Pakistan's dense population. Above is a crowded market scene in a small town.

"NUDE SHOES" AID CUPI

THERE may be a deep psychological and social significance behind today's feminine footgear, those "nude shoes" that consist only of sole, heel, and a couple of thin thongs, say the editors of 'Leather and Shoes.'

In analyzing "the naked pedic look that makes a Bikini bathing suit a fur coat by comparison," the speculating editors have this to say: "The last census reveals that for the first time in U.S. history the women outnumber the men. It's apparent that a girl today needs everything in the arsenal of fashion to get her man. If these sensual-looking nude shoes end a helping hand to Cupid, he shoe industry will have made a modest contribution to social progress.

"We might add that we're not being brash by calling these 'sensual shoes'. In many parts of the world it is immoral for a woman to expose h feet to public view, because t foot, in closest contact with t earth, is the symbol of hum fertility and reproduction."

But the editors do not belie that the nude shoe will lead no shoes at all. Here anoth psychological factor intervene "A woman being a woman, these shoes may be shed of their uppers, perhaps even of their soles, but you can bet the high heel will hang on until the millenium. It's a strange thing. A strip-tease queen in burlesque will unabashedly shed nearly to the last stitch, but her high heels will remain intact on her feet.

We recall a recent story about a nudist camp, where the women gamboled about in the raw, except for the high-heel shoes on their feet. This item will obviously be the very last to be discarded in any back-to-nature movement."